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THE ROAD TO SUCCESSFUL GARDENING.

WE
WANT
THE
TRADE
OF
THOSE
WHO
REALIZE
THAT
GOOD
SEED
GOOD
SOIL

SEASONABLE

PLANTING
AND
INTELLIGENT
CARE
IS THE
FOUNDATION
OF ALL
GOOD
FARMING
AND
PROFITABLE
HUSBANDRY

Bolton Jan 31 - 1919

DELANO BROS. SEED CATALOGUE,

OF EVERYTHING FOR THE

Farm and Vegetable Garden,

FOR 1894.

Largest and Oldest SEED GROWERS in the State.
LEE PARK, CUSTER COUNTY,
NEBRASKA.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS.

In presenting our Annual Catalogue for 1894, we wish to thank our customers for their liberal patronage during the year just passed. Last season we sold seeds to customers in THIRTY-FIVE STATES, and this year we hope to fill orders from every state in the Union.

Owing to the stringency of the times, we have decided to issue a cheaper form of Catalogue this year, and give our patrons the benefit of a costly edition, with lithographed covers and colored plates, by cutting the prices of our seeds, which we would not otherwise be able to do. Every wide-awake farmer knows that the publication of a large, and richly illustrated form of catalogue involves the time and expense of a large amount of labor and capital. To meet this extra outlay, seedsmen are often times obliged to charge exorbitant prices for their goods. To avoid this unnecessary expense of time and capital, we present you with this form of a cheaper book; trusting you will consider our explanation in its proper light and give us a share of your patronage in the future as in the past.

While we have lessened the expense of our Catalogue, we have

attempted at the same time to retain the high grade, and superior quality, that Our Seeds have sustained in the past. Our Cabbage Seed is from the choicest SELECTED STOCK of a noted Long Island seed grower, of fifty years experience, who makes Cabbage Seed his specialty. Our Onion Seed is grown in the vicinity of Wethersfield, Conn., the home of the famous "Red Wethersfield" Onion.

The bulk of our seeds being grown in Central Nebraska, at an elevation of 2300 feet above the sea level, they have all the characteristics of the seeds grown further north, as regards earliness and vitality.

Our wheat makes flour that sells for fifty cents per quarter more in Liverpool and Glasgow than flour from the best "No. 1 hard wheat of Dakota and Minnesota.

Again thanking you for your assistance in our behalf, by means of which we are enabled to greatly increase our business and improve our facilities, and thus be prepared to receive orders and dispatch them with promptness. Wishing all a prosperous and Happy New Year, We Remain, Yours to command, DELANO SEED CO

IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS TO BUYERS.

HOW TO ORDER.

See the order sheet and printed envelope sent with the seed possible. Write plainly; keep a copy of your order to sign your name, post-office, county and state, every right to us. If you do not receive your seeds in a reasonable time, send for them, write us again, telling when and what amount of money and how sent, etc.

ORDER EARLY.

Seed season continues only for a few months in the year of course, a great pressure of business just at the sowing. We would, therefore, feel greatly obliged if our customers forward their orders as soon as possible after the receipt of our catalogue, then you will have your seeds at hand for planting when you want them: besides if you want heavy seeds in large quantities can be sent by freight very cheaply. We shall endeavor, as far as possible, to execute all orders within twenty-four hours from the time they are received.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.

When goods are to be shipped by Freight or Express, give plain directions: otherwise we use our best judgment in regard to the matter.

WE INSIST

On customers informing us promptly on arrival of their orders, that they are in good condition, well packed and filled exactly as ordered; and to report, after growth, the result, more especially if anything proves otherwise than what was expected.

OUR CATALOGUE.

Please show this Catalogue to your friends and if you should receive an extra copy be kind enough to hand it to some neighbor. We will be pleased to send a copy FREE to any of your friends likely to want seeds. In return we will ask you to SPEAK A GOOD WORD FOR US to your friends and neighbors. An order this season, no matter how small, secures our Catalogue for next, as soon as issued.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.

Money can be sent by postal note, post office money order, express money order, registered letter, bank check, or draft. For very small amounts postage stamps will be accepted. Make Post Office Money Orders payable at Arcadia, Nebraska.

We guarantee safe arrival of seeds at destination, and PREPAY postage on packets, ounces, quarter pounds, pounds, pints and quarts listed in this catalogue.

Seeds by the peck, bushel and barrel forwarded at purchaser's expense. Sacks and barrels free.

Please note the Special Offers that are made in various places in this Catalogue.

Some of our Collections of Garden Seeds FOR THE FARM AND GARDEN. Our Family Garden \$1.00 Collection of 35 Packets.

This collection of Vegetable Seeds embraces nearly all of the standard varieties. We make this special offer simply to induce those who have never planted our seeds, to try them this year. We know when they have once been planted they will prove to be what we claim for them, and that you will find our seeds are superior to all others. The following 35 packets of Vegetable Seeds are just the thing for a family garden, and none should fail to take advantage of this liberal offer.

1. ASPARAGUS, Conover's Colossal.	13. LETTUCE, Prize Head.	24. PARSNIP, Hollow Crown or Sugar.
2. BEAN, Wardwell's Kidney wax.	14. " Large Hanson.	25. PUMPKIN, Nantucket Sugar.
3. BEET, New Early Eclipse.	15. MUSK-MELON, Golden Netted Gem.	26. PEPPER, Ruby King.
4. " Long Smooth Blood.	16. " " Osage.	27. RADISH, Early Scarlet Turnip.
5. CABBAGE, Early Jersey Wakefield.	17. WATER-MELON, Phinney's Early.	28. " Beckert's Chartist.
6. " Burpee's Surehead.	18. " " New Gragg.	29. SQUASH, Sibley or Pike's Peak.
7. CARROT, Oxheart.	19. NEW FORAGE PLANT, <i>Lathyrus Sylvestris</i> .	30. " White Bush.
8. CAULIFLOWER, Worldbeater.	20. ONION, Silver King.	31. SPINACH, Long Standing.
9. CELERY, White Plume.	21. " Large Red Wethersfield.	32. SUGAR BEET, Vilmorin's Imp'd.
10. CORN, New Cory.	22. PEAS, McLean's Little Gem.	33. TOMATO, Early Ruby.
11. CUCUMBER, Early Frame.	23. " Champion of England.	34. " Ponderosa.
12. " Improved White Spine.		35. TURNIP, Purple Top Strap Leaf.

These 35 packages for \$1.00, postpaid.

Our Family Garden Collection. 17 packets for 50c, postpaid.

1. BEANS, Golden Wax.	7. LETTUCE, Early Hanson.	13. PARSNIP, Hollow Crown.
2. BEET, Blood Turnip.	8. WATER-MELON, Cuban Queen.	14. RADISH, French Breakfast.
3. CABBAGE, Succession.	9. MUSK " Osage.	15. SQUASH, Hubbard.
4. CELERY, Golden Hearted.	10. ONION, Prize Taker.	16. TOMATO, Long Keeper.
5. CORN, Early Minnesota.	11. PEPPER, Golden Queen.	17. TURNIP, Purple Top Munich.
6. CUCUMBER, Long Green.	12. PEAS, Bliss' Abundance.	

No changes will be made in the above named collections. They are all put up in advance.

LOOK UP THE DESCRIPTIONS OF THESE VARIETIES IN THE CATALOGUE.

Half pounds supplied at pound rates; half pecks at peck rates. Market Gardeners, or other large planters requiring larger quantities of seed than are here offered are invited to write to us for special prices, particularly chasers of PEAS, BEANS, CORN, ONION, SPINACH, CABBAGE and TURNIP.

ARTICHOKE.

Plant the seeds early in the spring one inch deep, and three or four inches apart, in drills one inch apart. Hoe often and transplant in the following spring to hills four feet apart, setting from one to three plants in a hill. The soil should be deep, light and rich, and the situation open and free from influence of trees. Protect in winter with proper covering. The parts used are the fleshy substance on the bottom of the scales of the immature flower heads.

Large Green Globe

—The largest and best. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50.

Mammoth White French

—The wonderful productiveness and ease with which these artichokes can be produced is always a surprise to those who cultivate for the first time. They are an excellent feed for cattle, sheep and horses. Fed to milch cows, they equal bran in producing rich milk. They make splendid pickles and are palatable eaten raw; some people cook them but their greatest value is as a food for hogs, for which they are more valuable than any other root; one acre will support forty hogs from October first until they start to grow the following spring, except during the time the ground is frozen, and the hogs do their own harvesting. On good corn land they will produce from four hundred to a thousand bushels per acre. Freezing and thawing does not injure them; three bushels will plant an acre. lb. 30c; 4 lbs. \$1; by express or freight, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1; bu. \$2.25.

ARTICHOKE ROOTS.

Well known. Cut and plant same as potatoes. They will grow and produce enormous crops in any soil or situation.

MAMMOTH WHITE FRENCH ARTICHOKE.

yielding the largest crops in a dry open situation.

Jerusalem—Excellent for stock. Peck 60c; bush., \$2.

ASPARAGUS.

A bed may be prepared and the seed sown in drills one foot apart and thinned to one foot apart in the row. This method will require three years before it will be available for table use. By planting roots, plants will be ready to use the following spring after planting.

Conover's Colossal—The standard variety, very productive and excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb., 50c; choice roots, 75c per 100; \$5 per 1,000.

The Palmetto—This variety is earlier than other, better yielder, more even and regular in growth, and fast becoming the favorite sort everywhere. Pkt., 5c; 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.60.

BEANS.

1 quart to 100 feet drill.

A succession of sowing can be made from the first week in May until September. Plant in drills about two inches deep, and from eight inches to two feet apart, according to the richness of soil. The poorer the soil, the closer they can be planted. The seeds should be dropped about two inches apart.

DWARF OR BUSH.

Henderson's Bush Lima—A decided vegetable novelty. A distinguished horticulturist (Joseph) writes: "What a splendid thing is this Henderson's Bush Lima Bean. It has absolutely no fault except that it is not as large as some other lima beans. I had not seen all the good points last year, but I am enthusiastic, elated and exhilarated now. There is nothing now that could outdo it in proficiency. The large strong bushes are so loaded, that you can actually tear them off a handful at a time. They begin to be fit for use at least two weeks in advance of the large Limas; they continue to produce pods all through the season, and don't stop until checked by frost." Pkt., 5c; pt., 30c; qt., 50c; pk., \$3; bu., \$10.

Black Eyed Wax—This is claimed to be the best wax bean in cultivation. It is a cross between the Black Wax and Golden Wax, and so far as tried is the earliest. Wax bean. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pt 15c; pt 25c; qt 40c; pk. \$1.50; bu. \$3.

HENDERSON'S NEW BUSH LIMA BEAN

BLACK EYED WAX BEAN.

California Prolific Tree—A new and valuable variety for field culture; has grown as high as 60 bushels per acre, grows about 20 inches high with stiff and strong branches. By mail, lb, 15c; by freight or express, bu, \$4.

Dwarf Navy or Pea—Plant one and one-fourth bushels per acre; never cultivate when wet. By mail, lb, 15c; by express or freight, bu, \$3.50.

PROLIFIC TREE BEAN.

the next best; extra early green pod. It is absolutely stringless until it attains full size. It is extra early, very productive, and always makes a good thick meaty pod. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.00.

beans is drab with purple spots. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.

Early Red Valentine—Early, tender, productive and fine flavored. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

Large White Kidney—Not as productive as the pea bean, but of very superior quality. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; qt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.25; bushel, \$5.

Golden Wax—

One of the very best if not the best as a snap bean. Pods are of golden color when fit for the table. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50.

German Black Wax—When ripe the pods are yellow, very tender and of good quality. When ripe the seeds are black. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.

Improved Early Yellow Six Weeks

—After Valentine, I believe this bean is the next best; extra early green pod. It is absolutely stringless until it attains full size. It is extra early, very productive, and always makes a good thick meaty pod. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.00.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—This variety is very hardy, withstands drouth well, grows well off the ground and is a heavy cropper. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.

GREEN POD SORTS.

Early Mohawk—Very early and harder than most early varieties. Delicious flavor. Color of ripe

Japan where they are extensively used in place of meat, having the same nutritive qualities as good beef, and being easily raised and enormous yielders they should come into extensive cultivation for stock and human food. Lb., 40c; pk., \$2.50; bushel, \$8.

If ordered by freight or express, deduct 8c per pint, and 15c per quart from the above prices.

BEET.

1 oz. to 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre in drills.

The soil which is best suited for the culture of the Beet is that which is rather light than otherwise, always provided that it is thoroughly enriched with manure. For an early supply sow in spring, as soon as the ground becomes fit to work, in drills about one foot apart, and two inches deep. For main crop sow the first week in May, and for winter use, sow in June.

Edmund's Early—It is the most uniform of all Turnip Beets. Has small rich red colored tops, and the beets are of handsome round shape, very smooth and good marketable size. Hardly any other variety can equal it in fine quality for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c; lb., 50c.

Early Turnip Bassano—Excellent and valuable for its earliness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 50c.

Eclipse—An excellent early variety; not quite as early as Egyptian, but larger and finer quality. The tops are small. Beets are globe-shaped, of rich purple color. Very desirable for the table. Good for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; pound, 50 cents.

Long Smooth Blood—The best late variety. Can be stored in pits or the cellar for winter use. Beets are injured by frost, hence must be gathered before the first killing frost. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c.

Bastian's Blood Turnip—After the Egyptian and the Eclipse varieties this is probably the earliest beet in cultivation. Shape very similar to the Early Blood Turnip. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

One quarter of a pound each of any three varieties sent postpaid for 35 cents.

SUGAR BEETS.

EDMUND'S EARLY TURNIP.

The United States annually import 1,400,000 tons of sugar. This should and can be produced from sugar beets in this country, where a higher percentage of sugar is obtained than in Europe. Capital is now being invested in the manufacture of sugar from beets, and everybody in the GREAT SUGAR BELT of the United States should try an acre or more of beets to see how well adapted his section is to growing sugar beets. They will pay well for feed for stock.

CULTURE—Soil should be well drained, good exposure to light, loose texture and easily worked. No barnyard manure should be applied the spring the seed is sown. Superphosphate of lime may be sown at the rate of 300 pound per acre at the time of planting. In fertile soils plow 12 to 15 inches deep. In poorer soils plow 8 to 9 inches, and sub-soil 4 to 5 inches. Harrow thoroughly as the ground can not be too fine. Plant in rows 18 to 20 inches apart and leave the plants from 6 to 9 inches apart in the row. Cultivate often and thoroughly and keep surface flat. Thin the plants when they begin to show four leaves.

The seed may be planted from the middle of April to the middle of June, depending upon climatic conditions, and harvested from the middle of September to the middle of November.

EARLY ECLIPSE.

Champion Yellow Globe—Spherical, good cropper, early.
 Red Globe except color. Pkt., 5c; 1 lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 40c.
 Golden Tankard—A large, round variety, produces better crop.

FOUR BEST MANGELS

Klein Wanzleben (Imported seed)—This kind is cultivated on a larger scale than any other Sugar Beet. The root is conical, straight and even, quite large at the head and rapidly tapering. It is a heavier yielder than Vilmorin's Imperial, and contains from 13 to 15 per cent. of sugar. Oz., 5c; 1/4 lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; by express, 5 lbs., \$1.50.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN.

Vilmorin's White Improved, (Imported seed)—This variety has given the highest percentage of sugar to the beet but it does not yield as much per acre as the French White Red Top. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.

White French Red Top—Produces more sugar to the acre than other varieties but not as much in individual beets; excellent to grow for stock. Pkt., 5c; 1/4 lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c.

Lane's Imperial—White gray top improved; in the country grows too much out of the ground to get the best results for sugar making, but is a grand variety for table or stock. Pkt., 5c; 1/4 lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c.

MANGEL WURZEL OR STOCK BEET

The importance to the farmers of the West, of the cultivation of Mangels and Sugar Beets can not be over-estimated. When corn fails, beets will make steady growth, and though they may not grow to as large a size, they will be much richer in sugar content.

Mangels and Sugar Beets for the stock should be planted in drills 3 feet and 6 inches apart, and thinned to 12 inches in the row. Probably the best guide in all sections is to sow from 8 to 10 days before the time that corn is usually planted. Sow 5 pounds to the acre.

Mammoth Long Red—An improved form of the old Long Red, growing to near double the size. Will keep in an ordinary cellar until spring, without losing its crispness. One of the best Mangels for general crop. Pkt., 5c; 1/4 lb., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., 30c per lb.

Long Red—This is the variety most generally grown for stock, produces large roots of an excellent quality. 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs. or more, 25c per lb; pkt., 5c; 1/4 lb., 10c.

Mammoth Golden Giant—Grows more than one half out of ground, of a grayish or russet color. Remarkably even in shape and size. Flesh white and sweet, much liked by cattle. An excellent keeper, yields 40 to 60 tons per acre. Pkt., 5c; 1/4 lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., 40c per lb.

Golden Tankard

Flesh bright golden yellow used extensively in English dairies for its nutritious and milk producing qualities. Sheep eat it in preference to all other mangels. With extra cultivation it yields 7 tons per acre. 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs and over, 30c per lb; pkt., 5c; 1/4 lb., 10c.

LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL.

CABBAGE.

will produce 1,500 plants. Prop. plants may be started in a box or hot March, and set out the first of April, care set the plant down to the first leaf, to prevent cracking the stem. Early, sow seed early in April, planting out

ies should be sown in May, and planted in seed may be planted in the ground in June. AND has long been noted for the fine and quality Cabbage seed grown there. Our seed is direct from one of the most celebrated growers and better seed cannot be obtained. We offer choice varieties.

EARLY CABBAGE.

Jersey Wakefield—Stands unrivaled early cabbage, when grown from pure seed. Heads are pyramidal in shape with a peaked top. It is a shy seeder and choice always high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.

Large Early York—A well known early variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Henderson's Early Summer—Ten days earlier than the Early Jersey Wakefield with twice as large heads; a week earlier than Succession. Only half as large. It gave the greatest yield of 40 varieties at the Kansas Experiment Station. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.

"Newark" Early Flat Dutch—Heads large, solid, roundish or nearly flat; very tender, fine grained and excellent flavor. As well as being excellent for market in summer, is admirably adapted for fall and winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound \$2.

Early Winningstadt—One of the surest headers grown; cone shaped and remarkably hard and solid; desirable for both early and late, quality excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION CABBAGE.

Express—Five years' trials of this superior Cabbage have proved it to be the earliest in cultivation, and in this class can not be excelled. While not so large as Jersey Wakefield it is four or five days earlier. The heads are uniform in size and shape, exceedingly solid and firm, and of a fine, mild flavor. Though the heads are small, large crops may be obtained, for they have but few outside leaves and may therefore be planted very close. (See cut.) Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.

SECOND EARLY.

Henderson's Succession—Was introduced three years ago and during that time it has probably been more thoroughly and critically tested than any other variety. It is of large size and is so finely bred that in a field of ten acres every head was a magnificent specimen, fit for exhibition purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$3.

LONG ISLAND WAKEFIELD.

Special Offer to Large Growers.

One oz. each of any three varieties of Cabbage seed here catalogued, sent postpaid on the receipt of 50 cts.

GRAND NEW CABBAGE.

Brill's Nonsuch—New. This is a cross between "Newark" Early Flat Dutch and Brills "Excelsior" Large Flat Dutch. In size a medium between the two. In season only a few days later than the "Newark." Having the color and clean cut foliage of the "Excelsior." Possessing all the fine qualities of both parents. Can be sown in the fall and will not run to seed like most second early sorts when wintered over. This fact alone will make it a favorite in the South and with northern growers who still use cold frames, and its combined good qualities will make it a universal favorite for summer, fall or winter crop. *This is really an "All seasons" variety.*

METHUEN, MASS., JULY 29, 1891.

SIR:—The sample Cabbage Seed (Nonsuch) which you sent me, gave very satisfactory results. As a second early Cabbage it produces the largest heads in the same time of any variety I have ever grown, being of fine shape, very solid and handsome, and heading very evenly. Yours, etc., FREDERICK A. RUSSELL.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1; lb., \$3.50.

NONSUCH CABBAGE.

Fottler's Improved Brunswick—One of the very best. Heads large, flat, solid and of good quality. Stem remarkably short, a sure header, and will stand long without cracking. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

Burpee's All-Head—Something new in Early Cabbages. Introduced recently. The following claims we make for this new and valuable cabbage and stand ready to prove, not only by our own experience, but by the experience of hundreds of others, many of them truckers and market gardeners.

First—Earliness. That it is the earliest of all large head cabbages.

Second—Size. That it is one-third larger than any other early cabbage.

Third—Uniformity. That the All-Head approaches nearer to a thoroughbred cabbage than any other, not only in uniformity of head, but also in beautiful appearance, color and solidity.

Fourth—Quality. The main feature of a good cabbage is tenderness. In this the Early All-Head surpasses all other early cabbages.

The Early All-Head has the desirable advantage of answering for a late as well as an early cabbage. Seed sown last of April or early in May. Plants set out in July will produce fine, large, solid heads, that will keep good through the winter months. Taking it all in all, we pronounce the Early All-Head one of the most valuable early cabbages introduced. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 c.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE.

CABBAGE—Continued.

LATE OR WINTER CABBAGES.

World Beater—We offer this year, for the first time, this new and, remarkable acquisition to the garden. This new variety is the result of several years careful selection and crossing of some of the leading varieties of late cabbages by a famous eastern gardener. His efforts have been rewarded by the production of a cabbage that is a wonder to everyone who sees it. Not only is it a marvel in size, but in quality and flavor as well. This is the same variety that several seedsmen are cataloguing as "Autumn King." We can say without hesitation, that it is the finest Late Cabbage in cultivation; occupying the same place among late cabbages that the Early Jersey Wakefield does among the early varieties. The best keeper there is grown, produces enormous, solid heads of a dark green color. Has but a few outside leaves, and can be relied upon to produce more pounds of salable cabbage, on this account, than any other variety.

THE WORLD BEATER.

The heads are nearly spherical in shape; with leaves of a peculiar crimped nature. Notice what those who have grown this variety say: "I have raised the finest cabbages that I ever saw. Some of the heads (after cleared off ready for market) weighed 19 lbs. in September. It is very tender and of fine flavor.—J. S. BORNE."

Editor Post:—We see in the Post of the 10th inst., notice of a large cabbage measuring 3 feet in circumference. I this day measured what we think is our largest, and it is just 47 inches, clean, solid goods, and weighs 26 pounds. Lots of 36 and 40 circumferences and from 18 to 20 pounders.

Respectfully, F. M. HUFFMAN, Marquess, W. Va.

Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.

"Excelsior Large Flat Dutch"—Large head, ripening rather early in the fall. Tender and of good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.

"Perfection" Drumhead Savoy—Large head, rich and tender, with fine flavor, well showing qualities of the Savoy class. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.

Burpee's Surehead—This variety is unrivaled to-day, being pronounced by thousands of growers the surest heading and best main crop Cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.

Louisville Drum Head—The choicest of the Drum Heads. Late fall or winter, large flat solid heads. Good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.

Improved Large Late Drumhead—This old-fashioned cabbage has of late years been improved by good culture and careful selections of heads of the proper type. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

EXCELSIOR LARGE FLAT DUTCH.

Stone Mason Drumhead—Characterized by its sweetness and delicacy of flavor and by its reliability in forming a large head. Very hardy and will endure the cold of extreme northern climates. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Mixed Cabbage Seed 10 cents an ounce.

SUREHEAD.

**SPECIAL
PRICES
TO LARGE
BUYERS!**

PERFECTION DRUMHEAD.

One ounce each of any three varieties of the foregoing Cabbage Seed sent by mail, postpaid, for 50c.

CARROT.

The Carrot, like other root crops, delights in a sandy loam, richly tilled. For early crop sow in the spring, as soon as the ground is in good working order; for later crops, they may be sown any time until the middle of June. Sow in rows about 15 inches apart, thinning out to three or four inches between the plants. In field culture, when grown for horses or cattle, the rows should be three feet apart, so that the crop can be worked by the Horse Cultivator. As Carrot seed is slow to germinate, all precautions must be taken.

Half Long Stump Rooted—Of medium size, flesh bright scarlet, brittle and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Long Orange—May be grown for table use or for stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; pound, 60 cents.

Oxheart—A new Carrot. Short stump rooted and excellent for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 70c.

Large White Belgian—White root, growing one-third out of the ground. Grown for stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Chantenay—As a table variety it is first class; in shape it is larger than the Scarlet Horn, and also broader at the shoulder. The flesh is of a beautiful, rich, orange color, and of the finest quality; it is medium early, with small tops, and will give great satisfaction to both the market and private garden. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; pound, 80 cents, postpaid.

Early French Forcing—The earliest variety, largely grown for forcing purposes; globe shaped root of an orange red color. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

CAULIFLOWER.

One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

The culture of the cauliflower is very similar to that of Cabbage. Rich manuring will pay.

Snowball—Very early and reliable in heading. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$3.

World Beater—This grand new cauliflower stands at the top in the list of varieties of this choice vegetable, and is offered at a reasonable price. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.

CELERY.

One ounce for 2,000 plants.

Golden Self-Blanching—A most valuable variety which partakes somewhat of the character of the celebrated "White Plume," inasmuch as it simply needs a slight earthing up or "handling." It is of a beautiful waxy golden color, very solid and of a rich nutty flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

White Plume—Each year adds to the popularity and value of this variety. Like our Golden Self-Blanching, the heart and stalk is naturally white, and consequently it requires very little earthing up to blanch it. Its eating qualities are of the very best, and although its keeping qualities are not equal to our Golden Self-Blanching, yet as a celery for the fall and early winter use it is unsurpassed. Pkt. 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.

Kalamazoo Broad Ribbed—A magnificent new half dwarf celery originated with prominent celery grower at Kalamazoo Mich.

It is very distinct and handsome, of a beautiful cream white color throughout, attains a very large size, of quick growth, stiff and close habit, remarkably solid, and fine flavored. Ribs are very broad, thickly and closely set, while by reason of its neat growth and showy appearance, it is a specially valuable variety for market. It is also a first class keeper, remaining fit for use as long as the Golden Dwarf and other good keeping sorts. For the use of hotels, restaurants and other large establishments, it is superior to most other kinds, there scarcely being any waste in dressing for the table. It has such a distinctive appearance in growth as to cause almost everyone seeing it to exclaim:

"What celery is that?" Long rows of it being as level and even as though each plant had been shaped in the same mould. It has already taken the lead as a keeping celery for winter use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.

Golden Heart—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c. This is now a leading variety in all parts of the country. In the great celery growing districts of Kalamazoo, Mich., it is the variety that is nearly altogether planted. When blanched the heart is of a waxy golden yellow, rendering it a most attractive and showy variety, for either market or private use; it is entirely solid; best winter keeper.

OXHEART.

SNOWBALL.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING

WHITE PLUME

1 oz. for 50 hills; 2 to 3 lbs. in hills for an acre.

Cucumbers succeed best in warm, rich, sandy loam. They should not be planted in the open air until there is prospect of settled warm weather. Plant in hills four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing thoroughly with the soil with each hill a shovelful of well rotted manure. When all danger from insects is past, thin out the plants, leaving three or four of the strongest to each hill. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether required for use or not, as, if left to ripen on the vines, it destroys their productiveness. Use slug shot for insects.

IMPROVED WHITE SPINE.

Early Russian—The earliest variety; it sets in pairs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Early Frame, or Short Green—A popular variety of medium size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Nichol's Medium Green.—Very desirable sort for pickling; by many it is considered the best pickling variety. Medium size and produces well. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

NICHOL'S MEDIUM GREEN.

Improved White Spine—This is a most attractive variety for pickling and table use in all forms. Flesh thick, tender and pleasant flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

LONG GREEN.

attains a length of twelve inches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

KALE.

Scotch—Dwarf variety, very hardy and will remain over winter when the thermometer does not fall below zero. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

Green Prolific—One of the very best pickling sorts; very uniform in growth, hardly ever yielding cucumbers too large for pickles; when young exceedingly productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Early Cluster—Much sought after as an early variety. Is quite productive and grows in clusters. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Gherkins—It is very small, used only for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., 50c.

Long Green—Long large fruit, of dark-green color and firm and crisp. Often

CORN.

1 quart for 200 hills.

A rich, warm, alluvial soil is the best, and immediately this should be as deeply and thoroughly worked. Plant for a succession of crops every three weeks from July, in hills three feet apart each way.

EARLY MINNESOTA.

SWEET.

New Cory—This is the earliest variety in culture. Kernels large, and it can be planted quite early and quite hardy. It has produced ears fit for the table 15 days from time of planting. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pt., 10c; pt., qt., 35c; pk., 80c; bu., \$2.

Early Minnesota—Very early and well known in private and market gardens. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pt., 10c; pt., qt., 35c; pk., 80c; bu., \$2.

Prolific Sugar—An exceedingly fine variety for food and early. Ears medium large, very sweet and juicy, excellent flavor and very productive. Yield from two to four ears per stalk. Remains green for some time. This corn created a great deal of interest at fairs the past season, and has given the best of satisfaction wherever tried. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., 75c; bu., \$1.75.

Stowell's Evergreen—This is the standard late variety. Remains green until late in the season. It is the principal variety used by canning factories and is excellent for family use. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

BUY some of our Fodder Sweet Corn and sow from one to five acres to feed pigs. It will pay you well. Bushel \$1.

POP.

Golden Queen—Large ears. Kernels perfectly white and a single one will expand to an inch in diameter. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; peck, \$1.00.

Rice—Kernels pointed and a favorite with many. Pkt., 5c; qt., 30c; pk., 75c.

Mammoth Popper—Ears from six to eight inches long, clear white and smooth, very fine. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.

EGG PLANT.

New York Improved—

The leading market variety.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

ENDIVE.

Green Curled—Not only

useful as a salad but much used for garnishing. Pkt.,

5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

NEW YORK IMPROVED.

LETTUCE.

of lettuce is so nearly universal, that a lettuce bed is found in all the gardens. From attacks of insects and disease that it is easily managed. For very early it can be sown in a cold frame or hot bed in February or March, and transplanted out as soon as the weather is warm. Cover nights if the weather becomes cold. To get early lettuce easily worked. Ordinarily, the seed may be sown in April, and at intervals of two or three weeks during the season. Sow in rows one foot apart; thin to one foot apart in rows.

Curled Simpson—Forms a dense mass of early yellowish leaves round a head. Very early variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.

Large Head—Large head, being the best heading lettuce grown; green, with white centre. Very crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.

Head—Just the lettuce for those who prefer a thin, sweet, tender lettuce. Deep-green color, tinged with red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.

Over Market—Best novelty in lettuce in years. It is an early variety of lettuce, either for forcing or open ground. It forms large, solid heads, of light green color, and is very slow to go to seed.

Morris & Co., of Santa Clara, Cal., in 1891 say: "We are willing to

confirm all we said

of its merits last year, and believe it to be the coming Lettuce. We have tried nearly all kinds of lettuce on our table and find this the best flavored and most satisfactory."

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.

Henderson's New York—Of unusual size and solidity of head, heads often weighing four pounds. It blanches itself, is free from bitterness, and is tender, crisp and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.

White Passion—A large handsome cabbage-lettuce. Very crisp and tender. Fine for autumn and winter planting to get an early spring lettuce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.

Salamander—A grand lettuce for summer use. Withstands summer drouth and heat, crisp and tender and slow to run to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.

HANSON.

variety originated at Grand Rapids, Mich., where it is largely grown for shipment to distant points and where it is considered by many the best loose headed lettuce for forcing under glass. Leaves medium size, of light, yellowish-green color, much crimped and frilled, thin, but of very upright growth, forms a fair sized but loose head, crisp, tender and of good quality. Owing to its upright habit it can be planted very closely. It is of extremely rapid growth, very little liable to rot; will stand without spoiling a week to ten days after it is fit to cut, and retains its freshness a long time after it is cut. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

PRIZE HEAD.

Standwell—Said to stand longer than any other variety before running to seed. Heads large firm and solid, yet tender and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.

LEEK.

Large Carentan—Hardy, very superior, large rooted and large leaved. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

MUSK MELON.---Selected Seed.

1 oz. for 60 hills; 2 to 3 pounds in addition to acre.

Melons thrive best in a moderately enriched light soil. The hills should be from three to six feet apart each way, according to the richness of the soil. If soil is poor or sandy, plant at four feet. Previous to planting, incorporate well with the soil in each hill a couple of shovelfuls of well rotted manure. Plant twelve or fifteen seeds in each hill, early in May for latitude of New York, for South earlier, for farther north later, and when well up thin out to three or four of the most promising. Pinch off the leading shoots as the growth becomes too luxuriant, and if the fruit sets too numerous thin out when young, which will increase the size of those remaining and cause them to ripen quicker.

The Princess—(New.) The Princess is quite distinct from all other varieties; sells high in market on account of its handsome appearance. Shape nearly round, with heavily netted dark green skin. Flesh is of a rich, salmon color, thicker than any other melon, and in flavor is sweet and luscious beyond description. Ripens early and is very productive. Well adapted for market gardeners in the west. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Silver Netted—A remarkable shipper. Grows uniform in size and nearly round. Flesh deep, delicious flavor and light green color. Is a splendid melon for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

White Japan—An exceedingly fine melon possessing rare and delicious eating qualities. Very early and sure to ripen. Flesh thick and nearly white in color. Rind thin, ribbed and thickly netted. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

Banana—Fruit resembles a banana, often grows to a length of two feet; skin straw color; flesh yellow and juicy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

THREE RARE MUSK MELONS.

ONE PACKAGE EACH 15 ¢.

FIELD OF OSAGE MELONS.

These are the Melons to Grow for PROFIT. Try them and See!

ONE PACKAGE EACH, "EARLY HACKENSACK," "ACME", AND THE "OSAGE MELON" FOR ONLY 15 CTS.

□ **Osage Melon**—Very popular with market gardeners of Chicago. Skin dark green, slightly netted on the lobes on the upper side, and on the best specimens a rich orange color where the melon lies on the ground; flesh a rich salmon color. Egg-shaped, medium sized, and the whole crop is very even and extra heavy, owing to thickness of meat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Acme or Baltimore—This is a splendid melon, especially for shipping purposes; growing to large size, of excellent flavor; good keeping qualities. See cut for shape. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.

New Early Hackensack—Has all the superb qualities of the Hackensack, and in addition is ten days earlier, a fact that commends itself to the melon grower. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.

Bay View—One of the largest and best of the green flesh sorts. Fruit oblong, thickly netted and finely flavored; will ripen up finely if picked quite green making it extremely valuable for shipping long distances. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

BAY VIEW MUSK MELON.

New Surprise—This delicious melon has taken premiums over numerous competitors at fairs, where we had it on exhibition, for its extra quality, being pronounced by all persons as the best melon they had tasted. Fruit round, medium size, rind smooth and thin; flesh deep orange color, sweet and juicy; quality the very best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Golden Seal—Fruit round, bright golden yellow in color, slightly ribbed. Flesh thick, slightly salmon color, rich and delicious. A promising variety. Sold in packets only. Pkt., 10c.

Miller Cream—The flesh is of a rich salmon color, very thick, sweet and melting in quality. The

NEW SURPRISE MUSK MELON.

rind is very thin, slightly sutured and finely netted. They average about the size of the Golden Gem. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

MILLER CREAM MELON.

Hackensack—Most popular variety among market gardeners of New York; attains a large size fruit. Fruit round and flattened at the ends, skin green and thickly netted. Flesh although green, is of a rich sugary flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Montreal Market—The largest musk melon grown, melons having been grown that weighed over 25 pounds. Fruit nearly round, flattened at the ends,

netted and deeply ribbed. Flesh green, very thick and of the finest flavor. Just the melon to grow for the fair. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

MONTREAL MARKET MELON.

JSK MELON—Continued.

Hackensack—Has all the superb qualities of Hackensack and in addition is ten days earlier, commends itself to the melon grower. Pkt., ½ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Netted Gem—One of the earliest and best melons grown. Vines thrifty and very productive sometimes from 8 to 10 melons each. Skin and thickly netted; flesh light green, rich and delicious and of an extra quality. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

an Monarch—One of the novelties; came from the original home of the melon. Medium size, but very heavy, owing to great thickness of meat. It is that no other melon approaches it in richness of and productiveness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½ lb., 30c;

ounce each, of any three varieties of Musk Melon catalog sent postpaid on receipt of 25 cents.

MELON, WATER.

1 oz. for 30 hills; 4 to 5 lbs. in hills for an acre.

Watermelons require a rich, though rather sandy, soil for best development, and thrive best in warm latitudes, growing best in the northern or southwestern states, although in warm sandy soils in latitude fine crops are often obtained. Cultivate exactly as for Musk Melons, except that the hills should be just double the distance apart, namely, eight and ten feet.

The Gragg—This new melon originated in Texas; offered to the people of Nebraska and the west the first time last season. Wherever grown, it has called forth the highest praise for its unexcelled qualities, its new and distinctive appearance, its hardness, productiveness, and adaptability for all climates. It is very juicy, sweet and melting; in these respects it resembles the Ice Cream, equaling, if not excelling, this famous variety. It has a flavor that is found in no other melon. It is perfectly distinct from all other varieties, both in outside and inside appearance. The skin is dark green, with alternate stripes of a lighter shade. Flesh is of a delicate salmon tint, which is exceedingly inviting. Quite large and nearly two weeks ahead of Ice Cream. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.00.

Mountain Sprout—A well-known variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Green and Gold—This new variety, which made its appearance but a few years ago, stepped into popular favor at once. The melons are of good size, ranging from 20 to 45 pounds in weight. The largest early variety in cultivation, and in productiveness unequalled, yielding from five to eight large melons to the vine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Cuban Queen

This variety has proved itself to be highly meritorious. It grows to a mammoth size, and is an enormous yielder. Skin is striped light and dark green. Flesh is bright red, solid and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

CUBAN QUEEN WATERMELON.

Ice Cream or Peerless—Color pale green, of medium size, flesh scarlet, solid, crisp and delicious; seeds white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Stoke's Extra Early—This new variety is undoubtedly the earliest of all, shape nearly round, green skin slightly mottled. Flesh deep scarlet, remarkably solid, and in delicious sugary flavor is unsurpassed by any other melon. Average weight about 15 pounds. Seed very small, about half the size of ordinary melon seed. More productive than the larger varieties, and for family pur-

poses is quite unequalled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Johnson's Christmas Watermelon—This most valuable, new and distinct Watermelon stands unsurpassed by any other variety. Having a tough coating or enameling of the skin, gives them an exceedingly handsome and fresh appearance, also giving them unexcelled keeping and shipping qualities. Flesh scarlet, delicious flavor; seeds few, small, drab-white color. This melon is enormously productive, and ripens quite early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Phinney's Early—By many this is claimed to be the earliest Watermelon in cultivation. Green striped, scarlet flesh, very sweet, and an enormous cropper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb., 60c; 50c per lb. in 5 lb. lots.

Kolb's Gem—This melon is the great shipping variety of the South. Placed in the cellar in autumn, they can be kept long into the winter. Skin dark green, striped and nearly round, with firm scarlet flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

PHINNEY'S EARLY WATERMELON.

MAMMOTH IRON-CLAD WATERMELON.

WATERMELON—Continued.

The Mammoth Iron-Clad—grows an immense size, single melons weighing one hundred pounds, and often averaging from fifty to seventy pounds the patch over. They are immensely productive, sometimes bearing eight to ten large melons to a single hill. Their shape is very regular, and the most perfect that could be desired, as will be seen by our illustration, which is an exact photograph (reduced in size) of a specimen exhibited at the Pennsylvania State Fair, which received the first premium over more than one hundred different specimens, and which drew the scales at ninety-seven pounds. The rind is unusually thin, but remarkably hard and tough, making them one of the best shipping melons in cultivation. The flesh is a beautiful cherry red, very solid, sweet and delicious. As we grow them in large quantities expressly

for seed, using none but the best for that purpose, our customers can rely upon getting first-class seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Ruby Gold—A new seedling from Henderson's Green and Gold. This splendid new melon is a hybrid seedling of the famous "Green and Gold" Watermelon, which was introduced in 1888. Its beauty and quality are unexcelled. The "Ruby Gold" averages 40 to 50 pounds in weight, and is one of the juiciest and finest flavored Watermelons ever raised. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Kansas Stock—Solid like citron, and grows to weigh 60 pounds. Takes the place of roots as stock food, and is easier grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 60c.

Colorado Preserving—The preserving qualities of this variety are of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Citron—For preserves. Too little attention is given to growing citrons for preserves. One can have excellent sauce the year around with little expense. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

One packet each of New Gragg, Ruby Gold, and Mammoth Iron-Clad Melon, sent postpaid, for 25 cents.

RUBY GOLD WATERMELON.

"LATHYRUS" IS THE GREAT THING IN OUR CATALOGUE.

SUPERIOR ONION SEED.

CROP OF 1893.

Note our Low Prices!

Remember that we pay the postage on pound lots. Five pound lots shipped at purchaser's expense, either by freight or express.

No one can appreciate the value of RELIABLE SEEDS, better than those who have been disappointed. Too much care cannot be exercised in selecting your supply for this year.

We take pride in the record of our fine strains of Onion Seed. Having grown onions for years, for market as well as for seed purposes, we are in position to fully appreciate the necessity there is for using great care in the selection of the bulbs for seed purposes. There is no crop which depends more upon the quality of the seed. The seed we offer, we are sure, is not surpassed anywhere, and is thoroughly tested for vitality before it is sent out, so that it is sure to grow where soil and season are favorable, and is sure to produce an abundance of well-shaped bulbs, free from scallions or stiff-necks. Beware of poor seed offered at low prices. We can easily purchase onion seed that could be sold for 50 cents less per pound than our prices, but it would prove a very expensive investment to the buyer in the outcome. We aim to sell at reasonable prices, and as low as any seedsman who offers seed of first-class quality.

Write for special prices on five pounds or over, of one or more kinds wanted, naming the quantity of each.

We offer special inducements to those wanting a Seed Drill or Cultivator in connection with Onion Seed.

Full-Sized Onions the First Year—The seed we offer will grow full-sized onions the first year. To do this they should be sown as soon as possible in the spring, no matter if the weather is cold, so the soil works up well. This gives them a good start ahead of the weeds, and before dry hot weather sets in. Sow thinly, four or five pounds to the acre, in drills one foot apart, and about one-fourth of an inch deep, in strong land, well manured, and thin them out to stand three or four inches apart in the drills, keeping them well hoed and free from weeds; for this purpose the Red Wethersfield, and either of the Yellow Danvers, are usually preferred. Onions delight in a strong, rich, deep, loamy soil, and succeed well if grown successive years on the same ground.

Early Flat Red—The earliest of all; light-colored, good keeper, and heavy yielder. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs. or over \$1 per lb.

Red Globe—This variety is fast growing into popular favor in the West. Grows large and solid; mild flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs. or more \$1 per lb.

Large Red Wethersfield—The standard variety, and very productive. 1,100 bushels per acre are reported to have been grown. It is the best keeper, and most ready salable onion grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs. or more \$1 per lb.

Yellow Globe Danvers—The standard yellow variety. Globular in shape, good keeper, and a heavy cropper. The favorite with many. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs. or more, \$1 per lb.

Prizetaker—Of recent introduction, but an onion that has produced wonderful results. With fair culture over one thousand bushels per acre have been grown. One of the highest authorities on gardening in this country, after trials last season under discouraging circumstances, believes that with transplanting he can grow 2,000 bushels of Prizetakers per acre. This is the large beautiful onion that is seen every fall offered for sale at the fruit stores in large cities. They are a rich straw color, and of enormous size, averaging twelve to fourteen inches in circumference. Although of such great size, it is very hard and an excellent keeper. The flavor is mild and delicate, making the Prizetaker a favorite variety for slicing for salads. (See cut.) Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

\$10.00 in cash! We will pay this sum to the person sending the largest Prizetaker Onion, before Nov. 1, 1894, grown from seed purchased of us.

Southport White Globe—A handsome white globular onion, mild flavor and good keeper. One of the very best onions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

Mammoth Silver King Onion—of attractive shape, with silvery-white skin, and flesh of a most agreeable mild flavor. It matures quite early, and reaches a much larger size than any other of the flat white varieties, frequently measuring twenty inches in circumference, and weighing from three to five pounds when well grown. We do not hesitate to recommend it as one that is sure to please the grower. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

Remember, we pay transportation charges on packets, ounces, pounds, pints, and quarts.

SETS.

Top Set or Button—Produced on top of the onion stalk in a mass of bulbs, which set in spring. Produce large onions earlier than when grown from seed. Qt., 30c. By express or freight, pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.

Red Bottom Sets—Produced by sowing seed very thickly. They mature when one-half inch through in midsummer. They are used same as the Button Sets. Qt., 30c. By express or freight, pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.

Yellow Bottom Sets—Same as the Red Bottom Sets, except being grown from black seed of Yellow Danvers. Qt., 35c. By express or freight, pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.

PRIZETAKER.

1 oz. for 150 feet of drill.

Parsley succeeds best in a rich, mellow soil. As the seeds germinate very slowly, three or four weeks elapsing sometimes before it makes its appearance, it should be sown early in spring, previously soaking the seed for a few hours in tepid water. Sow thickly in rows a foot apart, and half an inch deep. For winter use protect in a frame, or light cellar, or a few plants may be placed in pots or boxes and kept in the house for convenience.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED.

Extra Double Curled—A fine dwarf variety, beautifully curled; excellent for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Champion Moss Curled—Crimped and curled, making a beautiful appearance for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.

PARSNIP.

1 oz. for 200 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. in drills for an acre.

Sow as early in the spring as the weather will admit, in drills fifteen inches apart, covering half an inch deep. When well up, thin out to five or six inches apart in the rows. Unlike carrots, they are improved by frost, and it is usual to take up, in the fall, a certain quantity for winter use, leaving the rest in the ground until spring, to be dug as required.

Long Smooth or Hollow Crown—Best for general use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

PEAS.

For early crop plant in rich soil as soon as the ground can be worked in good shape, in drills three feet apart, and from two to two and one-half inches deep. Plant every three weeks, so that green peas may be had throughout the season. Late varieties may be planted up to the first of June.

We pay Transportation on Peas by the packet, pint, and quart.

EXTRA EARLY PEAS.

Those marked thus * are Wrinkled Varieties.

Philadelphia Extra Early—A popular, smooth, and round market variety, and very early. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.

First and Best—Height 3 feet. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1; bu., \$3.50.

***Premium Gem**—Extra early, a very fine dwarf pea of the Little Gem type, on which it is a great improvement. 15 inches high. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., 80c; bu., \$3.

Improved Daniel O'Rourke—A favorite extra early variety, height 3 feet. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1; bu., \$3.50.

***Little Gem (McLean's)**—A green wrinkled variety, coming into use a few days later than the First or Improved Daniel O'Rourke; 18 inches high; very prolific, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1; bu., \$3.50.

MCLEAN'S LITTLE GEM.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES.

***Bliss' Abundance**—This is a second early variety attaining a height of from fifteen to eighteen inches; pods well filled, containing six to eight large wrinkled peas, excellent quality. A striking feature of this variety is a remarkable tendency for branching directly from the roots, forming a veritable bush. This branching habit makes it necessary to sow the seed much thinner than usual. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.

***Horsford's Market Garden**—A grand wrinkled variety, coming soon after Little Gem. Vines two feet high and very regular in growth. Has been known to yield more peas to the acre than any other known American variety. Pods medium size, and literally packed with peas of a delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.

Paragon—Introduced by W. H. Grenell. Height three feet; double podded; medium late; long, straight pods; six to nine peas. Stubbied, stocky vine with luxuriant foliage; pods light green. Quality superb, not excelled by any pea, and the largest producer known. (See cut next page.) Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 25c; pt., 40c; qt., 75c; pk., \$3.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN.

DWARF LATE, OR MAIN CROP PEAS.

Those marked thus * are Wrinkled Varieties.

***Bliss' Ever Bearing**—The vines attain a height of from eighteen inches to two feet; foliage large. These peas are very large, being half an inch and over in diameter, and in quality unsurpassed. For a continuance of bearing this variety is unexcelled, if equaled, a characteristic which gives it especial value for late summer and autumn use. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.

***Champion of England**—Acknowledged to be the finest late pea grown. Is a very strong grower; pods and peas very large and of excellent flavor. Very desirable for a late variety, and a standard for general crop. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1; bu., \$3.50.

***Pride of the Market**—Is a strong growing pea, attaining a height of from eighteen to 24 inches; vines very prolific; pods from three to four inches long, and filled with peas, which, when cooked, are of such a splendid quality that he who would find fault with them certainly must be hard to please. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.

Canada Field—Excellent for stock of all kinds, especially hogs. Every farmer will find it to his advantage to grow a few acres of peas for his hogs. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.25; in bu. lots, \$2 per bushel.

White Marrowfat—One of the oldest varieties in cultivation, and a favorite market sort. Grows very rank and thrifty, bearing large, broad pods, which are packed with peas of an extra fine flavor. Pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1; bu., \$3.50.

Dwarf Champion—An improved form of the famous old Champion of England, growing to nearly twice the size of the latter variety, better flavored, sweeter, and far more palatable than most of the large varieties. A pea fit for the epicure. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ qt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1; bu., \$3.75.

If ordered by freight or express, deduct 5 cents a pint, and 10 cents a quart, from these prices.

PEPPER.

Grown largely for pickles. Sow in hot-bed early in April, and transplant to the open ground when the weather is favorable. They should be planted in warm, mellow soil, in rows eighteen inches apart.

Mammoth Golden Queen—This pepper grows twice the size of the Golden Dawn, and of the most perfect size and shape. Each plant ripens from eight to twelve immense, waxen, golden colored peppers of a mild flavor. Like Ruby King, may be eaten with vinegar, pepper and salt. They are also valuable for stuffing as mangoes. Placed by Ruby King they make an attractive addition to the market gardener's collection. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Ruby King—An exceedingly large and handsome pepper. Color bright, ruby red; grow from five to six inches long by three and one-half to four inches in diameter, which makes it one of the largest grown. Flavor very mild—can be sliced and eaten like tomatoes or cucumbers, or be used for mangoes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Chili—Used in the manufacture of pepper-sauce. Pods sharply conical, brilliant scarlet, and exceedingly pungent when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Long Red Cayenne—Three to four inches long, bright red color, very productive and hot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth—Similar to the Bull Nose in shape and color, but larger and milder. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Procopp's Giant—This new variety may justly be called the Goliath of the pepper family. They grow uniformly to a very large size; of brilliant scarlet color, and in flavor just hot enough to be pleasant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Mixed Varieties: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

DWARF CHAMPION.

RUBY KING.

PROCOPP'S GIANT.

MAMMOTH GOLDEN QUEEN.

Our exhibit of
Wheat and Oats
at the great Chi-
cago Columbian
Exposition, won
much praise and

attracted universal attention from far-
mers and agriculturists generally, and
the Judges confirmed public opinion by

FIRST PREMIUM.

AWARDING TO US THE

WRITE US FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON ANYTHING IN THE LIST THAT YOU MAY WANT IN LARGE QUANTITIES.

CHOICE SEED POTATOES.

With no other seed is the importance of changing more essential than with the Potato. By using our **Northern Grown Seed** you are assured of **early maturity, increased yield, and a vigorous growth.** Our stock, usual, has been grown from selected seed, and expressly for seed purposes. Our grower is a potato specialist, and has grown for us exclusively for a number of years. Our largely increased potato trade during this period is the result mostly of painstaking care and general knowledge in growing and selecting the seed stock with which to grow the crop.

We book orders at any time, and fill them in rotation just as soon, in our judgment, as the weather will permit. However, we cannot become responsible for changes in the weather by which they may become damaged en-route. We will ship at any time when requested to do so, regardless of the weather, but customers in this case must take the risk. When customers request it, we will pack a barrel with two or three kinds without extra charge. When ordering late please state whether we shall return the money, or send some other good kind of equal value, providing we cannot supply the sort you order. All transportation charges must be paid by the buyer. State how to send. **Prices subject to variations of the market.**

Potatoes by Freight or Express—At barrel, bushel, and peck prices the buyer pays the freight or express charges. Our barrels contain not less than 2½ bushels.

Early Ohio—Unquestionably one of the best early potatoes grown. A standard variety and well known. By freight—pk., 60c; bu., \$2; bbl., \$5.

New Queen—Originated in the southeast corner of Maine, is a seedling of the Beauty of Hebron, which it resembles in shape and color. A choice variety. By freight or express—pk., 60c; bu., \$2; bbl., \$5.

Rural New Yorker No. 2—This potato is of the most distinct appearance, and could be readily distinguished among a hundred others. It is very large, unusually smooth, with few and shallow eyes; form oblong, inclining to round, and rather flattened; Skin and flesh white; quality excellent; season intermediate; tubers of great uniformity in size; almost every one marketable. This variety did splendidly this season. One of the best varieties. By mail—lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1. By freight—pk., 75c; bu., \$2.25; bbl., \$5.

Ohio Junior—Almost identical with the Early Ohio, of which it is a seedling. The tubers are oval-oblong, eyes nearly on a level with the surface. Extra early, very productive, cooks mealy, and an excellent keeper. The friends of the Early Ohio will be strong supporters of the

Ohio Junior. By mail—lb., 40c. By express or freight—pk., 60c; bu., \$2; bbl., \$5.

Iowa Beauty—Earlier than the Early Ohio, color white, long oval shape and flattened, shallow eyes, and very smooth skin; vines hardy and vigorous. By mail—lb., 40c. Express or freight—pk., 60c; bu., \$2; bbl., \$5.

Minister Potato—Flattened shape; magenta color; good for early and late; extra fine keeper, and choice for spring and summer use next season after grown; delicious flavor. By mail—lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1. By freight or express—pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50; bbl., \$5.

Bouanza—One of the leading late varieties. Copper colored skin; flesh white; good keeper. By freight or express—pk., 60c; bu., \$2; bbl., \$5.

Nebraska Seedling—This magnificent second early potato originated in Nebraska, and has produced the choicest and greatest yield of potatoes for us this season of all our twenty varieties in the field. Shape, round and flattened, with a tendency to elongate; color white, eyes raised, cooks very mealy and a good keeper. Vines hardy and of vigorous growth, covering the ground well. With this year's experience we are ready to call it the peer of any second early potato with which we are acquainted. By mail—lb., 50c; 3 lbs., \$1. By freight or express—pk., \$1; bu., \$3; bbl., \$6.

POTATO EYES BY MAIL.

30 eyes of any of the above varieties, packed and delivered at your postoffice, for 25 cents.

25 eyes each of Ohio Junior, Early Ohio, Bouanza, Nebraska seedling, and Rural New Yorker, sent postpaid, for \$1.

The New Will—The earliest potato we have ever grown. Flesh colored, medium size, cooks very mealy. If you plant the Will you will have potatoes several days before your neighbors. By mail—lb., 40c; 4 lbs., \$1. By freight—pk., \$1; bu., \$3; bbl., \$8.

Van Orman's Earliest, or Seedling Potato No. 50—This magnificent new early potato originated with F. B. Van Orman, of Lewis, Iowa, originator of Burpee's Extra Early, which has had the largest sales of any new early potato sent out in the past few years, and is in many points its peer. Tubers smooth and of excellent shape; resembling

NEBRASKA SEEDLING.

Early Rose in color before ripe, but turning to a creamy white, with a smooth velvety feeling to the hand. Size large, with very few small ones in the average season. The skin is thin and tough, resisting scab and worms much better than other early varieties, and ripening the whole crop at once, makes it one of the finest market garden potatoes. The habit of growth is very robust, with compact, bushy top, dark green leaves, and is a vigorous grower. The tubers grow very compactly in the hill, and quite near the surface. It yields immense crops, and during the hot and dry seasons just passed did well where other varieties entirely failed.

Table qualities: Cooks quickly, is dry and mealy, breaks open as white as a snow ball (either young or old), and is of a rich delicate flavor.

By mail—lb., 40c; 3 lbs., \$1. By freight or express—pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

SWEET POTATOES.

We handle choice Muscatine stock of Sweet Potatoes.

Early Golden—Extra early, good yielder. Pk., 50c.

Red Bermuda—Early variety; heavy yielder; light red color; in some sections called Red Yam. Pk., 50c.

Southern Queen—Early; an improvement on the White Bahama or Yam; large size. Pk., 50c.

Yellow Nansemond—Standard variety for main crop; Good keeper, and of fine flavor. Pk., 50c.

Yellow Jersey—Similar to the preceding, only shorter and thicker in size. Pk., 50c.

New Bronze—Skin bronze color; inside creamy white and cooks very sweet, rich and delicious. It is the best keeper known among sweet potatoes. It has been left in the ground until the tops of the potatoes near the surface were frozen and then they kept all winter. They are in excellent condition in the spring when other varieties are unfit for use and have been kept until July and August in common potato bins and they sold in the market for good cooking potatoes. The transplanted plants grow more easily than other varieties. By mail—lb.,

NEW BRONZE SWEET POTATO.

40c; 4 lbs., \$1.25. By freight or express—pk., \$1.

Write for prices of Sweet Potatoes by the barrel.

We make a specialty of supplying first-class Sweet Potatoes and Sweet Potato Plants, and we take great pains to send out only such as are strong, vigorous, well-rooted and hardy. Ready in May. By mail—100, 75c; 300, \$2. By express—100, 35c; 1,000, \$2.

VAN ORMAN'S EARLIEST.

RHUBARB.

Sow in April in drills a foot apart, thinning out to about the same distance apart in the rows when a few inches high. In the fall, or the following spring, transplant into deep, rich soil, about three feet apart each way. If propagated by dividing the roots, it may be done either in fall or spring, planting it at the same distance apart as given above.

Large Victoria—Grows to an immense size, and very tender; a standard sort for all purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT.

Succeeds best in a light, well enriched, mellow soil. Stir to a depth of eighteen inches; sow early in the spring, in drills, fifteen inches apart; cover the seed with fine soil an inch and a half in depth, and when the plants are strong enough thin out to six inches apart.

Sandwich Island Mammoth—A new and larger growing variety than the old sorts, and of finer flavor. A valuable acquisition to the garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

SPINACH.

Must be grown in deep, rich soil. Sow early in spring, in drills one foot apart, covering seed one inch deep. Sow at intervals of two weeks during the season. For very early spring use sow the winter varieties in August, and protect by covering with straw, etc.

Long Standing—Round, thick-leaved; stands long before running to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

LONG STANDING SPINACH.

SANDWICH ISLAND MAMMOTH SALSIFY.

If you are going to invest in new seed Wheat or Oats this spring, try ours.

Special prices on large lots of any kind of seed in this catalogue. Name varieties and state quantities wanted, and we will make quotations promptly. Everything listed, the best.

PUMPKIN.
Plant first of May, in hills 8 feet apart.

Mammoth Potiron—The king of all pumpkins. Has been grown to weigh over 225 pounds, and in France, where it is from, it is said to reach the enormous weight of 300 pounds. It has a salmon-colored skin; flesh bright yellow, fine grain, and of excellent quality, and a splendid keeper. It is truly a colossal variety, and if you wish to astonish your neighbors, and win first premium at your county or state fair, do not fail to include a packet of Mammoth Potiron Pumpkin in your order for other seeds. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ½lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

King of the Mammoths—Some have been grown which weighed 300 pounds. They are quite prolific, flesh and skin golden yellow, fine grained and of excellent quality for table use, and are greedily eaten by cattle and hogs. With ordinary cultivation in a corn field they will attain a weight of 165 pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½lb., 25c.

Connecticut Field—Grown extensively for stock; excellent for pies—the good old pie pumpkin of our grandmother's days. Oz., 5c; ½lb., 10c; lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1; bu., \$3.50.

Nantucket Sugar—This is comparatively unknown outside of a few of the eastern states, where it is used exclusively for making the celebrated Yaukee Pumpkin Pies. The skin is very dark green, almost black; flesh thick and of a rich orange yellow. They weigh from 12 to 15 pounds, and will keep a year. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

Large Cheese—Good for pies and excellent for stock. Large and flat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

RADISH.

1 oz. for 100 feet of drill; 9 to 10 lbs. in drills for an acre.

Radishes thrive best in a light sandy loam; heavy or clayey soils not only delay their maturity, but produce crops much inferior both in appearance and flavor. For a successive supply sow from the middle of March until September, at intervals of two or three weeks. For an early supply they may be sown in a hot-bed in February, care being taken to give plenty of ventilation, otherwise they will run to leaves.

Coleman's White Turnip Rooted—A remarkably sweet variety, growing to a large size, and remaining sweet and tender a long time. A quick grower; skin and flesh pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

French Breakfast—Early, quick grower, very crisp and tender; small size, and unexcelled for the table. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Beckert's Chantier—Attains a large size and remains tender and crisp a long time. Color, scarlet tipped with white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

BECKERT'S CHANTIER.

"SOME PUMPKINS" TRUE MAMMOTH POTIRON.

Shepherd—Bright pink color; long and smooth, and always tender and sweet; often grows fifteen to twenty inches in length, and from one to two and one-half inches in diameter, and remains sweet and tender. By repeated plantings this variety furnishes a superior spring, summer and autumn radish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

New Rosy Gem—The earliest radish in cultivation. Shape perfectly globular, with rich, deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom. Exceedingly tender, crisp and delicious, never becoming hollow or pithy. Should be planted by everybody. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top Improved—Grows 6 or 7 inches long, half out of the ground; very brittle and crisp; quick growth; color bright scarlet; small top; tapers regularly to the root, and is uniformly straight and smooth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE.

Wood's Early Frame—A sub-variety of the preceding, not so long, and a little thicker. Of a brilliant scarlet color, mild, brittle, fine flavor, and the most suitable for forcing and early market garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Early Scarlet—A small, round, red, turnip-shaped radish, with a small top; of very quick growth, and very early. Deserving of general cultivation on account of its rich colors and crisp and tender qualities. It should be used while young. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Yellow Summer Turnip—Grows to a large size. Excellent to stand the heat and drouth of summer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½lb., 25c; lb., 50c.

(See "Radish Surprise," next page.)

SQUASH.

Bush sorts, 1 oz. of seed required for 50 hills. Bush sorts 5 to 6 lbs., and running sorts 3 to 4 lbs. in hills for an acre.

White Bush Scallop—One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. Light cream color; fair size, and best for early market or shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Perfect Gem—A small variety, excellent for either fall or winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Summer Crookneck—A highly esteemed variety. Fruit orange yellow, with warty excrescence. It is generally conceded to be the best flavored of summer varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Hubbard—The standard winter variety. Color dark green, with occasional brownish yellow markings; flesh fine grained, dry and excellent flavor; good from September to May; highly valuable for feeding stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Mammoth Chili—Grows to an immense size, often attaining a weight of two hundred pounds. Good for table or for feeding stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Sibley, or Pike's Peak—Has shell of pale green, very hard, but thin and smooth; flesh solid and thick, of brilliant orange color, and of rare edible qualities, being dry and having a rich and delicate flavor. In Productiveness the New Sibley Squash has decidedly the advantage of the Hubbard or Marblehead. Moreover, it ripens its fruit so evenly that nearly the whole crop may be gathered at one picking. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Essex Hybrid—An improved American Turban, having the color shape, and superior qualities of the Turban, with the dryness and hard shell of the Hubbard. It is not only one of the richest flavored, finest grained, and sweetest of all the squash family, but one of the very best of keepers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Early Orange Marrow—This is really an improved Boston Marrow, has proved two weeks earlier and much more productive. The skin is a rich, deep orange, making the squash of very handsome appearance. It grows as large as the Hubbard. The flesh is very thick, fine grained, and of choice quality; squashes in fine condition from September to January. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

This cut shows some of the Radishes that will grow from a package of

OUR RADISH SURPRISE.

This is a mixture of choice varieties of early, medium, and late radishes. You will certainly have radishes all summer and be greatly surprised at the results if you give it a good place in the garden. For several years we have sent out large quantities of this mixture, and the unanimous reports sent in have been "happily surprised." Large pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

SUNFLOWER.

Mammoth Russian—Highly recommended for poultry as the best egg-producing food known. It can be grown cheaper than corn, yielding from fifty to one hundred bushels to the acre. The leaves make splendid fodder much relished by all kinds of stock, and the stalks make good fuel, the yield equalling from four to six cords of wood per acre. Pkt., 5c; qt., 25c. By freight or express—pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

SAGE.

Holt's Mammoth—The most extensively used of all herbs for seasoning and dressing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

TOMATO.

Sow in a hot-bed, greenhouse, or window in a sitting room, where night temperatures are not less than 60 degrees, about the first March, in drills 5 inches apart and half an inch deep. When the plants are about two inches high they should be set out in boxes three deep, four or five inches apart, in same temperature, or removed into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot. They are sometimes planted a second time into larger pots, making the plants more sturdy and branching. About the middle of May in this latitude, they may be set in the open ground. Plant for early crops on light, sandy soil, at a distance of three feet apart, in hills in which a good show of rotted manure has been mixed. On heavy soils, which are not suited for an early crop, they should be planted four feet apart.

1 oz. for 1,500 plants; 1-4 lb. (to transplant) for an acre.

The Ponderosa—possesses every good quality to be found in a tomato. The vines are strong and vigorous and easily carry their enormous weight of fruit. Its massive or ponderous fruits are almost perfect in form, and so free from ridges or corrugations as to seem nearly as smooth as glass; and when we come to size, weight and solidity, no other Tomato begins to approach it. The skin is exceedingly firm, and which will cause it to be largely grown for shipping purposes. Its flavor is delicious, whether cooked or eaten raw. A very shy seeder, notice cut in this respect. Flesh thick and solid, color a bright crimson, making it so attractive that its beauty never fails to elicit general admiration. The premium Ponderosa, grown in 1892, by Miss L. L. Bailey of Brandon, Vt., weighed three pounds, winning a cash prize of \$150. A remarkable early sort considering its enormous size, ripe fruit being produced in 100 days from date of planting the seed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$3.00.

PONDEROSA.

Livingston's Royal Red—Its large size, fine color, firm flesh, even ripening and combined good qualities, will make it a universal favorite, and its solidity and thick skin commend it for shipping. It is first-class as main crop for the private or market gardener and shipper, and of especial value to the canner and catsup maker. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1; lb., \$3.

Thorburn's Long Keeper—The following letter gives its origin and history.

EXPERIMENT GROUNDS OF THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, Sept. 3, '90.
GENTLEMEN:—About thirteen years ago I raised all the kinds of tomatoes popular at that time. Six of each were selected the same day, of apparently the same stage of maturity, and of a bright red color, as well of the largest size and shapeliest form. These were kept in a darkened room until all were more or less decayed.

From the last one to decay I selected seeds, which were planted the next year. Careful selections have been made every year since, always with a view to increasing their long keeping qualities, uniformity in shape, earliness in ripening, as well as the productiveness of the vines.

THORBURN'S LONG-KEEPER.

This is the origin of this tomato which has been named "Thorburn's Long Keeper."
(Signed) E. S. CARMAN.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

One packet each, of Ponderosa, Royal Red and Long Keeper, sent post paid for 20 cents.

EARLY DWARF CHAMPION.

THE SHAH, & THE MIKADO.

TOMATO—Continued.

New Early Ruby—This is likely to prove one of the most valuable varieties ever introduced, as it is the first really early variety of large size. It is similar in size and color to Livingston's Perfection, but is at least two weeks earlier. Its style of growth is very open, the fruit being produced close to the main stem and this peculiarity of growth enables the sun to reach and ripen the fruit, hence its great earliness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.

Mayflower—Very early, globular shape and perfectly smooth; glossy red color, ripens perfectly and evenly close up to stem. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Early Dwarf Champion—In the Early Dwarf Champion we have a tomato of the best size and quality, growing on a strong dwarf upright bush, taking up little room, keeping the fruit well up off the ground, and producing

enormous crops of splendid tomatoes of fine size, smooth and handsome appearance. Its stiff, compact and upright habit enables it to be planted much closer than others, consequently more bushels can be raised on a given space. At the best stage on our trial grounds the past season many plants produced over half a bushel of fine tomatoes. Another very desirable quality about this tomato is its extreme earliness. The New Dwarf Champion is a medium sized tomato, just the right size for home use or market, perfectly round, smooth as an apple, grows uniform in size, and ripens evenly all over. For small gardens or close field planting, we know of no other more desirable than the Dwarf Champion. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.50.

The Shah—is a sport of the "Mikado," with which it is identical in every respect, except in color, which is a dark waxy yellow, having the same distinct foliage, the same enormous size, solidity, and productiveness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1; lb., \$3.50.

Livingston's Beauty—(New) This tomato, introduced by the man whose name it bears, is up to the standard of the several varieties he has developed. Color, glossy crimson with slight tinge of purple; good yielder; grows in clusters of four or five large fruits, retaining its large size until late in the season. It is thick skinned, firm and has few seeds. For shipping and early market it can not be excelled on account of its solidity, tough skin, and especially on account of color, as it can be picked quite green, will look well, and ripen up nicely. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Mikado—(New) This is one of the grandest tomatoes ever grown. Purplish tinted fruit; very large and fine flavored. Vines have different leaves from other varieties, resembling the potato leaf more closely than the tomato. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.

Acme—One of the earliest varieties; fruit of medium size; form perfect, round and very smooth; color glossy, purplish pink. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Optimus—Grows in clusters, fruit regular in size, smooth, crimson scarlet color, and good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

King of the Earlys—Selection of an extra early tomato. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Peach—This is one of the most distinct Tomatoes ever introduced. The fruit is of uniform size, and resembles a peach in shape, size and color, (which is a deep rose and orange amber beautifully blended,) and covered with a delicate bloom like a peach. It is without a rival for eating from the hand, the flesh being of a rich and most delicious flavor. The skin is very thin, and can be peeled off like that of a peach. The entire fruit is tender and free from core, even around the stem. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1; lb., \$3.

Large Smooth Red—The fruit is uniformly very smooth and free from ridges, and is of a brilliant cardinal red. The flesh is of the same brilliant color, having no green core and very few seeds. Its evenness of ripening—so many tomatoes in the same stage at the same time—is a marked feature in this variety, as is also the uniformity of the same large size throughout the entire season. It keeps well and is a fine shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

Livingston's Perfection—This valuable variety comes from the same source as the Aeme and Paragon. It is shaped like the Aeme, larger, fully as early, perfectly smooth, blood-red in color, very solid and a heavy cropper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.

Livingston's Favorite—Is one of the largest and most perfect shaped varieties in cultivation; is very prolific, has few seeds, solid flesh, and bears shipping long distances; scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Minnesota—This tomato combines more good qualities than any other with which we are acquainted.

EARLINESS—A prime requisite with market gardeners, as earliest tomatoes always command the highest price. Of 90 varieties tested together, last season, the Early Minnesota was first to ripen.

GENERAL APPEARANCE—Patrons of market gardeners want medium sized, smooth, and firm fruit, rather than overgrown and rough. This tomato combines these qualities with a dark red color that always pleases the buyer.

PRODUCTIVENESS—As an early tomato it has no equal in productiveness. This quality, combined with the others, makes it the Market Gardener's Favorite. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1; lb., \$6.

TURNIPI.

1 oz. for 150 feet of drill; 1 to 2 lbs. in drills for an acre.

Turnips do best in highly enriched, light, sandy or gravelly soils; commence sowing the earliest varieties in April in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin out early to six or nine inches in the rows. For a succession sow at intervals of a fortnight until the last week in July, from which time until the end of August sowings may be made for the fall and main crop. Turnips may be preserved until spring by cutting off the tops about one inch from the bulb, and stowing in a cellar or cool shed during the winter, covering the roots with

though comparatively hardy, few of the varieties will winter in the Northern States in the open ground.

Purple Top Strap Leaf—Early, of rapid growth, mild flavor. The most popular variety in use. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Early Purple Top Munich—A very handsome turnip. Color white with bright purplish-red top; quality when young, but becoming bitter with age. We can recommend this variety as one of the best for first crop out of doors. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan—Tops very small, distinctly strap-leaved, and growing very erect and compact. This forms bulbs the earliest of any sort. The most desirable sort for forcing. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

White Sweet

German—This variety is a most excellent kind. Flesh white and solid; grows to a large size; very fine for stock or the table. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

PURPLE TOP MUNICH.

Yellow Globe—One of the best varieties for general crop. Flesh very firm and sweet, and keeps well until late in the spring; grows to a large size, and is excellent both for table use and stock. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Ruta Baga, or Swedish Turnip—

The Ruta Bagas are largely grown as a farm crop for stock, but are also excellent for table use. Sow seed from the 10th to the 20th of June in drills two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

PURPLE TOP RUTA BAGA.

PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS.
Banded Plymouth Rocks, Eggs, per sitting, 50c
White " " " " " \$1.00
MRS. A. C. DELANO, Lee Park, Neb.

TREE SEEDS.

	oz.	lb.
White Ash.....	05	30
Box Elder.....	05	30
Catalpa, hardy.....	15	1 00
Russian Mulberry.....	15	1 25
White Elm.....	10	75
Kentucky Coffee Tree.....	10	50
Soft Maple, can be shipped in June or July only, and must be planted at once.....	10	1 00

FORAGE PLANTS.

Fully appreciating the great importance to the farmer of **Good Field Crops**, we have given particular attention to this department of our business, and have made the **Selection and Improvement of Farm Seeds** a speciality, exercising great care to secure the best varieties, thoroughly cleaned and of the finest possible quality.

Prices for Field seeds by packet, ounce or pound, includes free delivery at your post office. By the peck, bushel or barrel, the price is for the seeds here. Sacks free.

AGRICULTURAL WONDER.- LATHYRUS SYLVESTRIS.--(Flat Pea.)

This plant in its wild state has been long known in Central Europe, where it grows luxuriantly, in the forests, and other unoccupied places. It was of common observation, that *Game of all Kinds Would Seek for it*, at all seasons of the year, even digging for it, from under the snow in mid-winter. This fact, its long life, luxuriant growth in times of drouth, and other characteristics, led Her Wagner, of Germany, about twenty years ago, to investigate its merits, as a forage plant, for domestic animals. In its wild state, the plant contains some bitter elements. These have been entirely eliminated, by the careful selection and cultivation of Prof. Wagner, until to-day, the improved Lathyrus is the most valuable forage plant in cultivation.

Not only is Lathyrus the most valuable plant for growing stock, but it is the most valuable for enriching the soil with nitrogen, that there is. Recent investigations have proved that the power of clover, to fertilize the soil, exists in a minute insect, in the tubercles of the roots. The roots of Lathyrus are covered with innumerable tubercles, and extending thirty feet into the soil, as they do; makes it the greatest fertilizing plant known. This great root development enables it to endure extreme drouths, making it particularly well adapted for the western prairies, or to any sections liable to drouths. The plant is perennial; and wild plants are known that are sixty years old. The yield of forage is immense. Four tons of choice hay, per acre, having been cut at one mowing, in the United States, the second year from the seed. As the green forage was 16 tons per acre, it affords excellent pasturage. The plant does not reach maturity until the third or fourth year, and as two or three cuttings may be had in one season, a large amount of choice hay can be harvested from a comparatively small area of ground. This is a fact of great importance, to dairymen particularly. As Lathyrus is so exceedingly rich in nitrogen, straw or other fodder is required to be fed with it, to secure balanced ration for most stock. Farmers will readily recognize the great benefit on this account; as it enhances the value of all their course by-products. Lb., \$4, by mail. Write for prices on larger quantities.

CULTURE—Sow in drills 30 inches apart, three inches deep and four to six inches apart in the row. Cultivate thoroughly the first year keeping all weeds down. The seed requires three or more weeks to germinate and they grow very slowly the first season, hence if proper care is not given the young plants, the weeds will smother them. After the first year the plants will take care of themselves, throwing out runners and covering the ground, then sending up perpendicular shoots two or three feet high and very thick and dense. The leaves are about three-eighths of an inch broad and two to four inches long, and with the succulent stems form a very sweet and palatable stock food, which is eaten readily by all kinds of domestic animals. Once established, Lathyrus will stand fifty years without reseeding, if desired, and constantly enrich the soil. Its fertilizing power is well illustrated by a field in Germany, growing on the rubbish of an old coal mine, where it has produced luxuriant crops for the last thirteen years, that attracted the attention of passers by. It does well on worn out land and sandy soils as well as fertile fields.

Pound, \$4.00, by mail.
Write for prices on larger quantities.

See page 31 for comparative chemical analysis of Lathyrus, with other flesh formers, also letter from the President of the Michigan Agricultural College. See last page for further illustrations of this wonderful plant.

LATHYRUS SYLVESTRIS WAGNERI.—TWO YEAR OLD PLANT, HEIGHT 7 FEET.

THE BEST
GREEN FOOD
FOR HORSES

ALFALFA or LUCERNE

ONE SEEDING
STANDS FOR
SEVERAL YEARS

Alfalfa or Lucerne—This is emphatically the clover for the semi-arid regions of the west, and is largely grown in the irrigated districts. It does remarkably well in western Kansas and Nebraska, producing as high as seven tons per acre in a single season, with three cuttings and a seed crop. Sow early, without any other crop, and at the rate of 25 pounds per acre; mow two or three times to keep the weeds down. After six months the plants will take care of themselves. Takes three years to get firmly established. Once well seeded, will last for years without reseeded.

Clover, Alfalfa and Grass seed, subject to fluctuations of the market.

GRASS.

Kentucky Blue—The best grass for laying down permanent pasture, where there is sufficient lime in the soil. Should be sown in pasture for all kinds of stock. Sow two bushels per acre for pastures. Fancy clean, by mail, lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

TO MAKE A LAWN.

Many seedsmen offer high priced lawn mixtures for seeding a lawn. Under strict analysis by an eminent botanist (Dr. Beal), these mixtures have been found to contain more or less weed seeds and several grasses that are nearly valueless for the lawn. To make a lasting, even lawn, Dr. Beal says: "Drain thoroughly, deeply pulverize the soil, harrow and hand rake the surface carefully."

In early spring or in autumn, if not dry, sow without any wheat or oats, three or four bushels to the acre, of Bluegrass or Red Top—either one, or mixture of both, in any proportion. The object of so large an amount of seed is to get a great number of fine stalks. When the grass is high enough to cut, mow and repeat mowing at intervals of about two weeks throughout the summer.

KENTUCKY BLUE.

Five pound package of Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass, \$1.25.

Five pound package of Extra Cleaned Red Top, \$1.25.

Red Top—A good meadow grass for wet places. Sow 25 lbs. per acre. By freight, bu., \$1.

Timothy—One of the best of grasses for hay and to mix with clover for pastures. Sow twenty pounds to the acre. Choice seed by freight, bu., \$2.

CLOVER.

Red (Medium)—The western farmer is not giving sufficient attention to Red Clover. There is no other crop equal to it for fertilizing and recuperating soils. In the roots of a crop of three tons

of hay per acre, there is as much manurial value as in 19 loads of good barnyard manure. Sow early in the spring, at the rate of 10 pounds per acre, without any other crop, and harrow in lightly. By mail, lb., 30c; 4 lbs., \$1.

Red (Mammoth)—Grows larger than medium and surer for first clover crop on prairie soil. We had it go through the dry season of 1890 without injury. This variety grows only one crop in a season. By mail, lb., 30c; 4 lbs., \$1.

Alsike or Swedish—This clover comes from Sweden, and as one would naturally expect is very hardy. It is the best clover for wet soils and is sown in sloughs on the prairies. It is a perennial and does not winter kill. Sow 5 lbs. per acre. By mail, lb., 40c; 3 lbs., \$1.

White Dutch—Excellent for pasture, when mixed with grasses and other clover. By mail, lb., 40c; 3 lbs., \$1.

Delano's Hog Pasture Mixture—Western farmers are learning that they need pasture for their pigs. We have a mixture of clovers and grasses that is succeeding well in Nebraska. By mail, qt., 25c; by express or freight, pk., \$1; bu., \$3.50.

CUSTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA.
This is to certify that I have used "Delano's Special Hog Pasture Mixture," and cheerfully recommend it for that purpose. The varieties of grasses in the mixture furnish feed during the entire growing season, and makes a lasting pasture.

Persons desirous of having a permanent and good hog pasture should not fail to try this mixture. Very truly yours,

J. L. H. KNIGHT.
Proprietor of "Pleasant Hill Herd" of Registered Poland Chinas.

VETCHES.

A good deal of interest has been aroused within the past year or two, regarding Vetches. Their great value is appreciated in foreign countries. They are largely grown in Canada, and as they do well wherever peas thrive, there is no apparent reason why they should not prove equally as popular and profitable in America. They are of especial value for sheep. Please note the fact that we sell nothing but English grown seed of vetches. We consider them the best.

FOL FALL OR SPRING SOWING.

Vetches are grown for a forage crop. They can be cheaply raised, fed green, cured or ensilaged. In Scotland and England they are grown largely for this purpose, and where land is not adapted to hay, or is expensive, or pasturage is poor or costly, it will pay to grow vetches as a forage crop. By express or by freight, peck, \$1; bushel, \$3.25.

RED CLOVER.

MILLET.

New Golden Wonder—New Golden Wonder grows about the same height as German, has more leaves, and the seed heads are from fifteen to eighteen inches long; seeds are round, of a rich golden color. Appears to be in great favor wherever introduced. By mail, lb., 40c; 4 lbs., \$1. By express or freight, bu., \$2.

German, (See cut on next page)—A strong grower with large heads and furnishing a large amount of seed and forage, farmers should grow purer Millet than most now do, and it would bring them a higher price. By mail, lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1. By express, pk., 40c; bu., \$1.25.

Common Millet—bushel, 75 cents.

VETCHES.

GERMAN MILLET. (For description, see preceding page)

SPURRY.

Spurry is an annual plant extensively cultivated in Germany and France, as a winter pasture for cattle, sheep and hogs, and milch cows, and sheep fed on it yield, according to Von Thaeer, of Germany, superior milk, butter and mutton. For winter pasturage it is usually sown broadcast on the harrowed stubble of grain crops, just removed from the ground, but it may be, and often is, sown in the spring for spring and summer pasture. It is most admirably adapted to sandy soils, so much so that it has been called the "clover of sandy lands." It will grow well on sandy soils that are too poor, dry and thin to bear clover: and will also, if sown in March, and then again in May, and afterward in July, produce three crops upon the same field in one season. These three crops will, if successfully plowed down to the depth of three or four inches, renovate or strengthen a poor or barren soil to such a degree that it will now bring clover or a crop of winter grain. Hence Spurry is largely grown in Belgium, Germany and Denmark as a fertilizer, and also as a valuable forage for cattle, both in its green and its dried state.

SPURRY.—(*Spergula arvensis*.)

On the sandy soils of Northern Michigan, where clover would not grow and cattle would sink ankle deep in the sand, Spurry hardens and fertilizes the soil so that wheat, following Spurry, yields more per acre than on land treated with 300 pounds per acre of the best commercial phosphates. The Campine district of Belgium was a desert waste, but by the use of Spurry it has come to be the "garden spot of Europe."

Sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre. If for hay, cut after seed is formed and before it is ripe. Ten to twenty bushels of seed, per acre, can be harvested. Lh., 30c; 4 lbs., \$1, by mail. By freight, 100 lbs, \$13.

SORGHUM.

Sugar Cane is going to prove one of the most popular, as it has already proven one of the most valuable, of forage plants. Do not fail to include this in your experiments.

SACHARINE.

Minnesota Early Amber—Produces a high percentage of the best quality of syrup. For fodder it yields ten to twenty tons of choice hay per acre, when sown broadcast, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. Stock of all kinds relish it, and any farmer will find it a very valuable and profitable hay crop. Selected seed,

pk., 10c; lb., 20c; by freight or express, pk., 30c; bu., \$1. Seed for fodder, 75c per bu.

Kenney's Improved Minnesota Early Amber—A great improvement over the preceding, as it is at least two weeks earlier, which makes it valuable to the grower for syrup or sugar. By mail, pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; by freight or express, pk., 60c; bu., \$1.50.

NON-SACHARINE.

This class of Sorghums are all great drouth resisters, and furnish large amounts of forage and valuable grain.

Jerusalem Corn—Pro-nounced the best and snrest grain crop for dry countries and seasons, even better than Kaffir corn, Dourrha and Milo Maize. It grows about three feet high, makes one large head on main stalk, and several smaller heads on side-shoots—have seen as high as eight heads on one stalk. The grains are pure white and nearly flat. Three pounds will plant an acre. The Government Experimental Farm, at Garden City, raised a crop of it last season, and makes the following report:

I had 90 acres in crop with different varieties of forage plants and the Jerusalem Corn was the only kind that did any good. I consider it good for both man and beast. I have experimented with it in fattening a hog, and the hog is in as fine condition as I ever saw one. I have also used it in my family for hominy and it certainly makes the best hominy I ever ate. H. C. Brooks, in charge.

• By mail, lb., 20c; 6 lbs., \$1; by freight or express, pk., 60c; bu., \$2.

White Kaffir Corn—

Stalks short and stocky; leaves large and numerous. By mail, lb., 15c; 12 lbs., \$1. By freight or express, pk., 60c; bushel, \$2.

Red Kaffir Corn—Stalks slenderer than the white, and earlier; yields more seed. By mail, lb., 25c; by express or freight, pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.

Stooling Flour—This is a variety of corn that produces flour instead of meal; used some by millers in mixing with wheat flour. Yields 50 to 100 bushels of grain per acre and grows a heavy forage crop. By mail, lb., 20c; by express, pk., 60c; bu., \$2.

BUCKWHEAT.

New Japanese—The largest buckwheat grown and heaviest yielder. Such a sterling novelty has seldom been given to agriculturists, and we would advise all growers of buckwheat to give this a trial in preference to any other variety, whether it be for milling, for the apiary, or aviary. By mail, pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; by express or freight, pk., 40c; bu., \$1.25.

CORN.

It is well known that seed corn, from Nebraska, taken south and southeast, largely increases the yield: as it grows quicker and larger than the southern seed. Our seed corn has been grown expressly for seed, by experienced seed corn growers, and is the result of years of selection. We offer Fire Dried Stock of the following varieties.

Centennial White Corn—This beautiful white corn came originally from Philadelphia, where it attracted a great deal of attention at the Centennial Exposition. By careful selection it has resulted in a hardy, deep grained, flowery white corn, with 18 to 24 rows on a red cob, producing from 60 to 100 bushels of sound corn per acre. The ears are of good length, and the corn has won favorites wherever tried in the corn belt. By mail, pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; by express or freight, pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

AMBER CANE.

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE LOTS OF CORN.

King of the Earlyies—This is positively the earliest dent corn in cultivation, being one week to ten days earlier than Pride of the North; it has ripened in eighty days after planting. With this record everyone should plant a few acres for early corn for the horses and hogs. Stalks 6 to 7 feet high; ears 7 to 9 inches long; very soft, deep grain and small red cob. By mail, pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; by express or freight, pk., 40c; bu., \$1.25; 2 bu., \$1 per bu.

DELANO BROS., LEE PARK, NEB., Nov. 5th, 1891.

Dear Sirs: The King of the Earlyies corn purchased of you last spring has more than equaled my expectations as to quality, quantity and earliness. I am convinced that it is the best Yellow Dent Corn for early feeding that has ever been raised in this section. I congratulate you upon obtaining such a valuable early corn and think all who try it will try no other. It yielded for me this year 43 bushels of shelled corn per acre. Very truly yours,

J. L. H. KNIGHT.

Dakota Dent—A magnificent early dent corn. Planted as late as June 27, 1892, it made a crop of hard seed corn. Sure to ripen. At our elevation of 2300 feet, it makes a hardy early corn that will do well in any part of the country. It yields heavily. Pkt., 10c; pk., 30c; bu., \$1.25.

Hogue's Yellow Dent—This corn is a distinct variety of deep grained yellow corn, that has been bred up to its present high standing by one of Nebraska's expert seed-corn growers. It won \$250 cash premium at the St. Joseph Exposition, and tested 63½ pounds of corn to 70 lbs. of ears. It is a grand corn for Nebraska and Kansas. By mail, pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; by express or freight, pk., 40c; bu., \$1.40; 2 bu., \$1.10 per bu.

Clark's Mastodon—This variety was originated by C. S. Clark, of Wakeman, Ohio, the largest grower of seed corn in the world. He says: "I claim for this corn, the largest number of rows on cob, and the deepest, longest grains of any corn ever originated. The Mastodon corn is the earliest corn in the world, taking its size and number of rows on cob. It is three weeks to one month earlier than Golden Beauty, ten days earlier than the Leaming, and in some cases ripened earlier with us than the Pride of the North."

Mr. Clark writes: "I am in receipt every day of very flattering testimonials, regarding Mastodon corn and some make the statement that the drouth killed corn right over the fence while Mastodon will make a fair crop."

In the great corn contest of the American Agriculturist, in 1889, Mastodon went far beyond the previous record of any yellow corn in the United States, with a yield of 213 bushels per acre.

The producer, Alfred Rose, of New York, writes: "My yield was 213 bushels shelled corn, grown on one measured acre, of Early Mastodon Corn. I have grown nearly all of the improved high class bred corn and find the Mastodon is the most wonderful of all dent corn, and the handsomest. It grows quick, strong, and powerful, has broad leaves and large ears, 20 to 36 rows on a cob and longer grains than any other variety."

In the same contest George Gartner, of Nebraska, grew 171 bushels shelled corn of the Mastodon from one acre.

Mr. W. Rudick, of Lee County, Iowa, writes: "Planted in soil, which has been in cultivation 35 years and never received any fertilizer, and I never could get over 25 bushels per acre, in the best of corn seasons. From 13 acres, I gathered 730 bushels, averaging 55½ bushels per acre of Mastodon corn and the best average in adjoining fields of the same kind of soil was 22 bushels per acre, running down to 15 and 20 bushels per acre. It is acknowledged by all of my neighbors to be the finest lot of corn ever introduced in this vicinity. I measured one bushel of ears and it weighed 80 pounds. It contained only 75 ears, and some ears weighed 1½ pounds, and 12 to 13 inches long, and some measured nine inches around."

James Moss, Orange County, Cal., writes: "The Early Mastodon corn is, I believe, destined to supercede all other varieties. It contains in itself those sterling qualities, which cannot fail to make it a universal favorite. It is exceedingly early, and yields as abundantly as any large corn I have ever grown."

We do not recommend Mastodon for sections north of the southern portions of Nebraska and Iowa, on account of the liability of early frosts; but for sections south of this, wherever corn is grown, we know of no variety that equals it. Seed is scarce this year, and the price will be lb., 30c, by mail. By freight, pk., 75c; bu., \$2.

WHALEY, SO. CAR., NOV. 20.
DELANO CO SEED.: The Mastodon corn I bong last spring is the best corn I ever planted. What price per bushel? You will get an order from me uary.
B. F. PEEPI

IOWA GOLD MINE CORN.

BEST NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.

This variety originated as follows: Five years a special premium offered brought sample ears of from several hundred farmers and seed growers, from these we chose the one which was most decided the best and have been selecting and improving it until is about as near perfection as corn can be. It is ear ripening only a few days later than Pride of the North ears are of good size and symmetrical; color a bright golden yellow, as handsome as a \$5.00 gold coin just from the mint; grain is very deep; cob small, and therefore dries out very quickly as soon as ripe. Seventy pounds of ear corn makes fifty-nine or sixty pounds of shelled corn, and in hauling to market it weighs out five bushels more to the wagon load than common varieties in the same size wagon. We can most confidently recommend it as the acme of perfection, and stake our reputation on its pleasing every one who tries it. It will grade

No. 1 in any market. It will pay you to change your seed, and don't fail to at least see a sample of Iowa Gold Mine before buying elsewhere, - lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 75c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2; 2 bu., \$3.50. Sample free.

Write for Special Quotations on
LARGE LOTS OF CORN.

KING OF THE EARLIES.

BROOM CORN.

Evergreen — The best variety for general cultivation, on account of color and quality of brush; ripens very early, 7 to 9 feet high. Brush of good length, fine and straight, and always of green appearance when ripe. It never gets red under any circumstances and without center stalk, which is a most desirable point to broom corn raisers and manufacturers.

Large pkt., 10cts; lb., 25c, postpaid. By express or freight, peck, 50c; bushel, \$2.25.

New Japanese—This is the earliest broom corn in existence, matures in about 75 days, when planted late. Has been planted on July 17, and ready to cut Oct. 1. Large pkt., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid. By express or freight, peck 75 cents; bushel, \$2.50.

FODDER CORN.

In every section where live stock is an important feature of the farm, Fodder Corn is equally important. Sow from one and one-half, to two bushel per acre; either in drills or broadcast. Bu., \$1.25; 2 bu., \$1 per bu.

Sugar Corn for Green Fodder—Profitable as green feed for milch cows, being sweeter and more nutritious and eaten more readily than fodder from field corn. Bu. \$1.50; 5 bus. and over, \$1.40 per bu.

FODDER CORN.

BARLEY.

This is one of the best crops for the western farmer to grow. While an excellent food for horses, it comes off the first part of July and can be used as an early hog feed. It is a great muscle former, and young pigs will make rapid growth on soaked barley. Sow early, at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre.

Manshury—This is a six-rowed barley and is enormously productive. It has produced 75 bushels per acre for us, with only ordinary field cultivation. It should be sown early, and it is usually ripe before the severe drouths of summer, that injure oats and spring wheat, so often occur. It is a richer feed than oats, and better for young stock than corn. 100 lbs. of barley meal produces as much growth in young pigs as 119 lbs. of corn meal. Pk., 30c; bu., \$1.

THE GENUINE "MATTHEWS" SEED DRILL, Cultivator and Hoe combined.

NONE GENUINE BUT THOSE HAVING "AMES PLOW CO," ON THE SEED BOX.

FOR USE IN FIELD AND GARDEN.

Drops with Mechanical precision, all the different varieties of Beet, Carrot, Onion, Turnip, Sage, Parsnip, Spinach, Sorghum, Peas, Beans, Broom Corn, Fodder Corn, etc.

Beware of Cheap Imitations of this Drill.

All Drills are now furnished with patent indicator, having names of the different seeds thereon, convenient and reliable, with the new seed cut-off, so no seed is wasted in turning at ends of rows; and with improved markers.

Price \$12.50. Drill alone \$10.00.

DELANO SEED CO., LEE PARK, NEB.

We are the Largest and Oldest Seed Growers in Neb.

RYE.

Thousand Fold—Never yet yielded less than thirty bushels per acre. lb., 30c; 4 lbs., \$1. By freight or express, pk., 60c; bu., \$2.

Mammoth White Winter—Very hardy, large grained and prolific; w late sowing. Pk., 75c; bu., \$2.

Giant Spring Rye—Grain is three to four times larger than common win Has produced 100 bushels per acre. Does well in dry sections of the country w irrigation. It is sown at the same time as spring wheat. It makes good bread, and is a very fine feed for fattening stock. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$1; bu., \$3.

WHEAT.

SPRING.

It is well known that seed wheat and oats attain the **Highest Perfection** in northern latitudes, or at high elevations, and as a natural sequence seed thus grown has a stronger vitality, and will produce earlier and better crops than the grain grown south, or at low elevations.

Our seed grains are grown at an elevation of 2,500 feet, and the wheat of this section **Makes More Flour** to the bushel, and commands a **Higher Price** in the Liverpool markets than that from any other section in the United States.

Culture of wheat requires a hard bottom and finely pulverized surface seed bed. Graded seed returns larger yields than common stock.

North Star—This is a new variety; semi-hard; amber-colored; large berry, and great yielder; stands up well; is early, and undoubtedly will displace the well-known Velvet Chaff. Pk., 40c; bu., \$1.50.

White Fife—The most beautiful of all white spring wheat, with large, plump berry, narrow leaf, stiff straw, and early; yielding exceedingly well. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

Wellman Fife—Introduced by us from seed obtained direct from the originator, who says of it: "It was started from some large heads that I found growing in the Saskatchewan Fife, which I selected, and when grown it proved to be an entirely distinct variety, with full characteristics of the Scotch Fife, in bald, white chaff heads, and dark kernels, except that the heads and berries were larger, and the straw was taller and stronger stalk. I believe that it is bound to go to the front as the best growing and most productive wheat ever propagated." As far as it has come into competition with other varieties it has out-yielded them. By express or freight, bu., \$1.50; 2 bushels and over, \$1.25 per bu.

The North Dakota Experiment Station grew 140 varieties of spring wheat for the World's Fair. By reason of its numerous meritorious points Wellman Fife was selected as the standard for comparing all the other varieties:

French Imperial Spring—A semi-hard red wheat; straw grows quite rank and very stiff, enabling it to stand up well. Grains large, plump, and amber-colored chaff white and bearded. Not inclined to smut or rust. Bu., 75c.

Velvet Chaff Blue Stem—Well known semi-hard variety. By mail, lb., 20c; By freight, bu., 75c.

WHITE FIFE. NORTH STAR.

WELLMAN FIFE SPRING WHEAT.

WE WERE AWARDED FIRST PREMIUM ON WHEAT AND OATS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A NEW INSECT KILLER.

Everybody wants an insect exterminator that can be used on all kinds of plants without injury or poisoning the plants. We have found it at last, in the Universal Insect Killer, which can be used on cabbages without danger to any person or thing, except the insects. Price 50 cents per pound, post paid; 5 pound lots by express, at 40 cents per pound. Also a new **Potato Bug Killer**. It acts quicker than Paris Green. Can be easily handled without injuring the skin, and is sure death to the bugs. At the same time it promotes the growth of plants. Lb., 30c; by express, lb., 25c. **Paris Green** and **London Purple**, by express, lb., 25c.

SEED OATS.

VICK'S AM. BANNER. RED RUST PROOF.

WHITE WONDER.

LINCOLN.

Four of the Leading Varieties.

White Wonder—This is the earliest variety we ever grew; we harvest it immediately after our Manshury barley. The straw is good length, with long well-filled heads of large, plump kernels. Last season we had heads with 200 kernels. Try White Wonder. By express or freight, pk., 25c; bu., \$1.

Vick's American Banner—A new variety, having a test yield in Nebraska at the rate of 141 bushels per acre. Large branching heads, filled with long, plump, thin hulled grains; straw remarkably stiff. It has excelled the expectations of all who have tried it. By mail, lb., 20c. By express or freight, pk., 25c; bu., 80c.

Red Rust Proof—Not exactly *rust proof*, but as they are very early they are more likely to fill than later oats. Grown largely in Kansas, and are worthy of trial by Nebraska farmers. By mail, lb., 20c. By express or freight, pk., 25c; bu., 80c; 10 bu., 70c per bushel.

The Lincoln—This new variety of oats has proved very satisfactory the past season, owing to the fact that it is all that is claimed for it, being early, thin hulled, nearly rust proof, and exceedingly productive. The past year, Mr. A. M. Hightower, of Stevensville, Mont., grew 174.19 bu. of Lincoln Oats from a single bushel of seed. Others grew from 168 to 120 bushels from a single bushel of seed. This was in the famous prize contest of 1893. The straw is quite stiff, heads long and branching and well filled with grains that will weigh from 45 to 55 lbs. to the measured bushel. By freight or express, pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

Winter Tuft Oats—Sown in the fall same as winter wheat. Roots penetrate 12 inches, which enables it to withstand the spring drouths. Can be pastured like rye. Makes rapid growth in the spring, and produces more than spring oats. One grain produced 200 stalks. Rust proof. Try them. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c. By ft., Pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

We were Awarded First Premium on Wheat and Oats
AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

WONDER OATS

There has of late years been a lively demand for a good *Black or Gray Oat*, but those sent out generally have not given the best of satisfaction, owing to the fact that, as a rule, Black seem to be *deficient in strength of straw*.

This difficulty seems to be entirely overcome by the **Negro Wonder Oat**, originated by Mr. Beagley, the Illinois Corn and Oat specialist, from whom we have secured control of the entire stock.

Mr. Beagley makes the following statement about this Oat:

"First. It is the *earliest Oat on earth*; being so early, the crop fully matures before the hot sun affects it."

Second. "It has out-yielded all other sorts with which it has come in competition, under ordinary farm cultivation. For several years it has yielded from *10 to 20 bus. per acre more than any other Oat* grown by us, and we have grown all the old varieties and many of the newer sorts. In 1892, it gave the largest yield in experiments with *sixty-eight other varieties*."

"Third. This Oat will *stand up on any soil, no matter how rich*; in fact this is one of the strongest claims we make for this sort. Nothing short of a tornado or a cyclone will lodge them. The straw is fine, but very strong; stools a great deal. Average height 42 inches; about 2,000 pounds of straw to the acre. It was one of the very few that gave *100 per cent standing grain when harvested*."

"My main claim is that the **Negro Wonder Oat** has a larger percentage of kernel in the berry than any other in the market. This makes it decidedly valuable for feeding."

The above are Mr. Beagley's own words, and from his reputation as an Oat Specialist, we have no doubt that the **Negro Wonder** is all that he claims it to be.

The **Negro Wonder** may properly be called a *Gray Oat*, and to those who want an Oat of this character, we strongly recommend its purchase.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.

TRY OUR SEED OATS.

More About Lathyrus.

July, 1893, PRES. O. CLUTE, of Michigan Agricultural College, writes:—Those who have walked through the station fields, since the first of June, cannot fail to have noted the very luxuriant and beautiful plat of more than an acre in extent, of the new forage plant, *Lathyrus Silvestris*. It started early in the spring; every root having endured the severe cold of winter without injury. The tops were uninjured last fall by severe frosts. They did not stop growing until heavy freezes came. Indeed! Where there was quite a covering of tops, and the snow fell early, and remained on the ground, those sprouts on the under side, at the surface of the ground, were not killed by the freezing of winter, but remained green until the plants began their growth this spring.

The whole field started early and made a green and beautiful appearance. Then there came on a long spell of cold and windy weather, which kept everything back; hence it was not until late, that the plants got down to work. Since then it has let itself loose, so to say, and grown in a reckless but determined fashion. Every root sent out numerous shoots, which spread away on every side, until the ground was covered with a dense mass, then it began to climb up. The tendrils of one shoot caught onto all the neighboring shoots, and by June there was a deep garment of verdure, more than three feet deep, which yielded at the rate of sixteen and one-eighth tons, of green forage, per acre. The forage is eaten eagerly by all farm stock. Not only does it enrich the soil, but is able to flourish on very poor soil. Cured, it made at the rate of four tons of choice hay per acre. Our flat peas were sown on the most sandy part of our farm. When one sees the freshly dug plant, with its hundreds of tubercles, he feels sure that if any plant can enrich the soil, by secreting nitrogen, by aid of tubercles, this can.

COMPARATIVE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF "LATHYRUS" WITH OTHER FLESH FORMERS.

Kind of food analyzed.

No. of pounds of flesh formers in 100 lbs. of food analyzed.

Clover hay	7 82
Alfalfa "	10 71
Wheat Middlings.....	12 18
Lathyrus	15 32

See pages 24 and 32 for illustrations and descriptions.

Richer than Clover,
Alfalfa or wheat mid-
dlings even. Lasts
fifty years.
Try it, and be convin-
ced of its great value.

Greatest "soil enrich-
er" in cultivation.
Withstands drouth
and cold.

See pages 24 and 31 for full des-
cription and testimonial letter.

"Lat

AGRICULTURAL WONDER, Lathyrus silvestris Wagneri. { WAGNER'S } FLAT PEA. }

The Greatest Forage Plant known.

The best of all Fodder Plants for Dry and Poor Soils.

Yields Four Tons of Hay per acre at one cutting. Every
100 pounds containing fifteen pounds of flesh formers.

ROOT OF A PLANT
OF
Lathyrus silvestris Wagneri,

Lathyrus
Silvestris.

A HIGHLY VALUABLE
FORAGE PLANT

FOUR YEARS OLD,
TEN FEET DEEP.